

**the bush spirit
is with us**



WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION. Vol. 21. No.9. July 16th, 1969. Price: 10 cents.

WORONI



'What's it all about, Alfie', he cries in anguish as he casts his sad eyes toward the sun setting behind the S.G.S. 'Where's all the life around this bloody University? Good Question' he says soberly to himself, as his eyes turn towards the onrush of Public Service Part-timers belting in at the end of Uni. Avenue.

Three thousand people and nothing happens; there's no excitement, no activity, no vitality in the students around here. Sure half of them are public servants who have better things to do, but that still leaves 1 1/2 thousand.' More sobering thoughts rush in on him; he was fast achieving the status of the proverbial judge.

His mind drifted back to a recent article in the 'Bulletin'. 'A chuckle,' he thought. 'Had all this crap in it about how active ANU was and how all these dangerous Trotskyites were playing up. That's a real laugh! If this is what they call an active campus they must be asleep.

So what if the Lefties put a few motions up about sanctuaries and conservationists get hot collars and fight it. The SRC does its bit by spending a hundred dollars on a referendum. Man, what a drag. Talk about insignificance, irrelevance...[at this stage he runs out of big words to vent his frustration on].

His mind wanders on; what is happening around here? There's something about student representation going around - sounds boring to me. No-ones excited.' A new thought penetrates the cloud. 'Bush Week must be soon. But I suppose it will be the same as ever though.

What's wrong? The heavies talk about student apathy but I reckon that's only another way of saying that those who aren't interested in what I'm interested in are flogs.

That free Union Night a couple of Sundays ago was good stuff. Who-ever thought of that was on his toes. But that's the exception I suppose. Why don't they use our money to do something for us.

Enough of this bullshit philosophy,' he thinks, and walks to the Union for some bangers and mash before hitting that bloody essay.



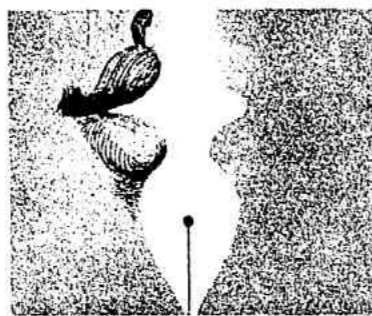
Ned Kelly is alive and well peddling bibles to the Red Guards.

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WORONI is published fortnightly during term time, except during examinations, by John Synott, Director of Student Publications for the ANU Students' Association. Subscriptions \$1.50 a year, post paid. Registered at the GPO Sydney for transmission by post as a periodical. Printed by Maxwell Newton Pty. Ltd., 82 Newcastle Street, Fyshwick. The views expressed in the newspaper are not necessarily those of the SRC or the ANU Students' Association.

Deadline for next issue: 24th. July.

Has anybody here seen Marianne?



LETTERS

dear
john's

Dear Sir,

"FEES AT JOHN 23RD - ARE STUDENTS PAYING FOR THE CHAPEL?"

Despite approaches to the Master of John 23rd, I have not had any explanation on whether students in fact are paying for the chapel. In fact, I have been told that this is none of my business. My reply to this is that as a fee-paying student in the College I have a right to know whether or not part of my fees are going to pay for a chapel which I, nor the vast majority of students, use.

When the College was established, great emphasis was placed on the claim that the Chapel came from separate funds and was quite separate from the rest of College finances. This is doubtful. There was a public appeal to build the college and an unspecified amount was collected. Two thirds of the capital cost of the college came from a grant from the Federal Government. This was a non-repayable grant. From sources close to the centres of power in the college it appears that there is a sizable debt on the College. The repayment and interest on this loan is being paid for from the general fees, the highest of all the colleges.

Lacking any other information, it appears that there is a probability that there has been a "cooking" of the books on a level that makes other swindles look like kids stuff. The current rumour is that the Dominicans had a certain amount of money to spend on the college and if that money had been spent entirely on the college there would have been no debt and fees would have been lower than the present level. Instead, it appears, the money was spent on the chapel.

The Clerics at John 23rd have a responsibility to open their books to outside scrutiny, the University for example, and dispel these rumours if they are not true. The people who gave to the fund to help pay for the college have a right to know where their money is going. Perhaps they don't mind if it was spent on the Chapel, but they surely have a right to know the truth. The same applies to students. Perhaps the Catholic minority in the college don't mind paying for the chapel. If this was the case then the principle of user charges could be applied. They could pay a contribution towards the chapel and the general fees could be lowered. Even if the money for the college chapel did not come from money collected during the campaign for funds then objections can be raised. Students have a right to know what proportion of their fees is going in interest payments and repayment of the capital debt on the college. I cannot see why students should have to pay for a college which they do not have any share in, will be owned by the Catholic Church not the University, and will be a very valuable asset to the Church.

M. Jones.

and you
don't fall
off

Dear Sir,

In reference to "Squeaked off", the problem is unsqueakable. Try the floor plus a mattress.

"Experienced."

thank you

Dear Sir,

I would like to take the opportunity to publicly express through your columns my appreciation of the efforts of Bob Irwin on the night of July 4th. 1969, after the demonstration. The Canberra Police-Station is not the most congenial 'in' place to spend Friday night, of all nights, as I have ascertained through personal experience.

This experience made me all the more appreciative of Mr. Irwin's sacrifice of this sacred time-slot, to pass several long, uninteresting hours bailing out the victims of over-eager policemen, a task which he found at times thankless. He followed this up by spending all of Monday morning in the equally unattractive setting of the A.C.T. Law-Courts, arranging bail for those demonstrators who were remanded, this after spending much of his weekend organising legal aid.

This appears all the more admirable in the light of the fact that Mr. Irwin's personal convictions would probably appear not to be entirely aligned with those of the demonstrators he rescued.

Yours etc.

Bill Powell.

Economics III.

don't
fence
them
in

Dear Sir,

I should like to make some comments on the letter by Bill Powell concerning the bail money offered by the SRC as a result of the demonstrations on July 4th.

1. There were 12 students arrested in Canberra on July 4th. - 11 for staging a sit-in at the office of the Ambassador for South Vietnam, and one outside the American Embassy.

2. Eight of those students were undergraduates of the ANU. The other four were from Melbourne, and I had no intention of offering bail, nor did I offer bail, for these students. They were bailed out by a Canberra citizen who prefers to remain anonymous.

3. The SRC paid \$140 for 4 ANU students. 3 other ANU students stood surety for themselves and Miss A. Green went surety for the last ANU student. All \$140 has been returned. If it had not been returned I would have been personally responsible for seeing that the Association was reimbursed.

4. On Monday July 7th. 3 ANU students were fined and the other 5 were remanded until August 20th. Two of these latter were able to go surety for themselves, and I went surety for the other three to a total of \$200.

5. In the long run student funds are not at stake but mine are.

6. Offering bail in no way approves or disapproves individual actions. It is simply a kindness to get some ANU students out of a very tight spot.

Bob Irwin
President SRC.

MORE

LETTERS

PAGE 14

Dear Sir,

Perhaps you could arrange through the columns of this medium of public enlightenment for students of the university to be informed of the powers of the SRC. The recent actions of that body require an explanation from those responsible.

On July 4th there was a demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy - a

don't
rock
the
boat

CONCESSIONS FROM ABOVE

QUIET REVOLUTION VICTORIOUS

Late last Friday afternoon the Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Crawford, called a press conference in the resplendent Mills Room at the top of the Chancery. This was the first such conference called at the ANU. It could not have been called for a better reason.

The Vice-Chancellor announced that the University Council had decided to accept the SRC Submission on student participation in the university government almost completely.

Negotiations in Council between students, Counsilsors, the Board of the School of General Studies and the staff brought about some modifications to the original submission but student representatives Brooks, Irwin, Blaxland and Miller were extremely happy with the result. SRC President Bob Irwin said that they had got more than they dared hope for.

largely to blame for this passivity in its pupils. Though the decisions taken by Council last Friday are a tremendous advance in education, it is a bit like starting at the end. Until such time as pupils are encouraged to participate in broader activities in school, institutions such as those now being set up at this university will not be fully utilized.

Rather than publish the full list of the resolutions of Council, I will now give an outline of the positions open to the students. It must be emphasised that the Federal Government must approve sections of the resolution which affect the University Act, before they can be officially fulfilled. These sections are mainly to do with the new student members of Council. Changes in internal University regulations to do with Faculty representation will also have to be draughted.

tute, SGS).

Three student representatives in each faculty to hold office for one year. One of these appointed by SRC (enrolled in some faculty) and two elected by students in that faculty. These students are to be full members excepting if the faculty (including the student members of faculty) decides that because individual staff or students are being discussed they should be excluded.

Board of the School of General Studies.

Decision on student membership is deferment for future decision with the understanding that deferment would be without prejudice to later (during and after the present discussions on the whole raison detre of the Board) consideration of the case for such membership.

Board Liason Committee.

The Board of the School presented a fairly involved submission for the above which was adopted. The BLC intended to be an advisory body attached to BSGS. It will consist of the standing committee of the Board, Dean of Students, to members of the non-professional staff and

eight students - one chosen by each faculty society, two by the SRC and one by the Research Students Association.

So there it is. Go out and take advantage of it. If utilized to its full potential, this system could revolutionise university education. Take all you can from it.

Congratulations must go to Allen Brooks, Russell Miller and Chris Blaxland who drew up the submission. Congrats also to Bob Irwin and Anthea Green who assured continued support for the subjects. Thanks also to University Councilors and staff generally, whose foresight made the passage of the submission so smooth.

If this sort of vision was applied to all stages of Australian education, it would be a far better country to live in.

The SRC has arranged a special meeting of all the executives of all departmental and faculty societies in North Block Common Room, Bruce Hall on Wednesday 16th July at 7 pm.

The SRC is also trying to organise a special mass general meeting at the Union for all students and staff to be held at lunchtime on Thursday. The Vice-Chancellor has been invited to attend.



The Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Crawford.

The student negotiators were not the only ones happy with the result. Sir John Crawford appeared both pleased and even proud of the result. During the conference, he stressed the importance of the fact that Council had reached the decision purely on the merits of the case - there was justification for more student participation in university government.

Sir John said that so far as his knowledge extended, this was a revolutionary occurrence in Australian universities. Ex-SRC President Russell Miller said it was unique in the world. Sir John also felt that this development was in line with the ANU's privileged position in Australia. He sees the ANU not as a "red-brick" university but as an innovator.

Both student representatives and the VC emphasised that the onus for action was now on the students. All people involved with the submission seem to fear that students may not take full advantage of the opportunities offered.

Everyone is aware of the passive attitude of most Australian students to education. The Infants, Primary and High School system in Australia, without a doubt, is

Student Membership on University Council (subject to Government ratification).

- 1) Inclusion of the SRC President, ex-officio.
- 2) Two elected undergraduates with full voting rights.
- 3) Further inclusion of student representatives on Council Committees.

Student Participation in Departments.

Because of differing structuring of Departments, Department heads are invited to set up both formal and informal bodies for discussion. Also to arrange for students of the various Departments to be chosen by their fellows to take part in the above bodies.

Faculty Education Committees.

To be set up in each Faculty and to advise on the course structure, courses, examination procedure and non-personal matters relevant to the faculty. These bodies are to be made up of the Dean of the Faculty (Chairman ex-officio) and equal numbers of staff and student representatives.

Faculties (amendment to Faculties Sta-

NEWS NEWS NEWS BRIEFS

PARTICIPATION !!! The University Council last Friday accepted the bulk of the proposals put to it by the SRC in its submission on Student Participation in University Government. The acceptance of the principle of formal student involvement represents a major breakthrough in the struggle for a closer working relationship between students, staff, and administrators. It presents all students with a real challenge to exercise their voice in a responsible and well-reasoned manner.

Now that the decision has been made the SRC can no longer be expected to carry the full burden, and the matter has now been thrown open to all students in all faculties and departments to take up the challenge. The responsibility now lies primarily with the faculty and departmental societies.

SACKING THE SANCTUARY. Following the referendum return of 70% against the campus being a sanctuary, SRC President Irwin moved a recission motion at the re-convened Annual General Meeting held last Wed. Although the recission was carried, this was expressly stated as not being any indication of a change in attitude on conscription, and a motion calling on the SRC to organise an anti-conscription protest was carried virtually without dissent.

BY-ELECTION BLUES. A complaint was lodged at the special General Meeting of the Students Assoc. last Wed. against the declaration of the poll for the SRC by-election. The complaint alleged that one nomination was received after closing time, that the elections were not advertised in accordance with the regulations, and that the SRC had not published appropriate material about the candidates. The general meeting appointed a Committee of Disputed Returns consisting of Ron Frazer, Russell Miller and Mark Cunliffe, to hear the complaint. The Committee will hear evidence next Tuesday Evening.

On 9 and 10 July a party of overseas students arrive in Canberra to spend a working vacation. The visit is sponsored jointly by the British and Australian Govts. and the English-speaking Union of the Commonwealth. Such working visits have been made most successfully for a number of years. The undergraduates pay their own fares out here and are helped to find jobs for 6-8 weeks. The rest of their time in Australia is spent travelling around to see the country. ANU students may remember the students who were in Canberra last Winter and who entered enthusiastically into undergraduate life here.

This year there will be 6 students from Britain (1 girl and 5 boys) and for the first time there will be 4 from Holland and Germany. If you would like to help these students in any way - with visits to your home, picnics, snow trips, showing them around Canberra - would you see the SRC office, which has a list of names and addresses.

CANBERRA TIMES PREJUDICE ? It has been reliably rumoured that a paid advertisement placed by the organisers for the July 4th demonstration outside the American Embassy, was deliberately squashed by the Editor. It is further rumoured that instructions have been issued to the C.T. staff that no ANU demonstrations (against the status quo) were to be covered in future.

STOP PRESS:

Only three members' positions were discussed when two resignations brought the meeting to a grinding halt. Vice-President Michael Wright and Local NUAUS Officer Nadine Hood, resigned after a wrangle over Hood's position. After Nadine Hood had resigned, Andrew Morrison was elected unopposed to her position. Wright's resignation soon followed.

At a meeting last Sunday afternoon, the 40th SRC came close to rupturing themselves. The word went around that there was to be an examination of individual achievement on the SRC to date.

President Bob Irwin intended to put the SRC on trial for two weeks and then take action on members who did not seem prepared to work. However, in discussion that followed the SRC decided to examine themselves immediately.

All this seems rather complicated and unfortunately has not solved any of the SRC's problems. Disillusion amongst individuals in the SRC is gradually undermining enthusiasm. Piecemeal reforms are not enough. The SRC needs complete reexamination and restructuring.





AN ORGY OF DEMOS ON JULY 4th

Steve Graves burns an American flag during the July 4th Demo in which two hundred students led police a merry chase by diverting their interest between the P.M.'s Lodge (surrounded by easily assailable walls) and the U.S. Embassy (unassailable).

It was about 3.15 pm on July 4th, when seven ANU and 4 Victorian SDS students entered the Embassy of South Vietnam. With clockwork precision the group, led by veteran SDS members, searched for a room suitable for them to sit in. The room they found was no 1., the office of the Ambassador himself.

The sit-in had been thought up by the Victorians and had been disclosed to only a few ANU students who were known to be sympathetic and willing to take part.

Once inside the Ambassador's office, the students took up positions on couches, chairs and the floor. According to all accounts, the Embassy staff followed them in, one being particularly aggressive, trying forcibly to remove a number of the students. Another official began taking photographs of the situation. The students struck up a conversation with the Ambassador asking him questions about the Vietnam War. Answering a question as to why communists and neutralists were not allowed to stand in the recent elections, he answered that the country was in a state of war but was also demo-

cratic. Neutralists and communists apparently were not a safe risk in a state of war. He refused to answer the criticism that the Saigon government is wrecking the whole fabric of Vietnamese peasant society or to answer why DZU, the defeated Peace candidate was still in jail. Elections were not held in 1954 because the Geneva Agreement was not signed by South Vietnam and they were not thus obliged to follow its provisions, he said.

Meanwhile, an Embassy official had rung the police who arrived about 15 minutes later. They were directed by the Ambass-

ador (who had asked them to wait until he had finished what he was saying to the students) to remove the demonstrators. A number of students linked arms and were physically dragged through tables and chairs out the door, while a number of others when asked, got up and walked out 'unaided'.

They were put into the police van, taken to police headquarters and detained. The first anyone knew about the arrests was when Gary Hosking who had left the Embassy to ring the press and returned just in time to see his fellows being driven off, informed the SRC. All attempts by the SRC to find out anything in the first hour of the arrests failed. The police were being very cautious. How cautious the SRC soon found out when they were informed that bail would be \$100 per student before 8 o'clock and that after 8 it would be negotiated. Obviously the police weren't taking the chance of having these students released before the 5 o'clock demonstration outside the US Embassy.

By an ACT Ordinance, bail will not be considered until fingerprints and photographs have been taken. Six ANU students not knowing their rights abided by this and were released after 8 O'clock on \$20 bail per charge which was put up by the SRC. However, Merrill Sernack and the 4 Victorians refused to be fingerprinted and were thus refused bail and kept overnight.

By the time the case came before Mr. Pearson SM the following morning two of the Victorian students had 'consented' to being fingerprinted. Mr. K Enderby, appearing for the students (Merrill and Fran-

ces and Michael Hamel-Green from Victoria) got them bail without their having to be fingerprinted. Brian Currie from Victoria who pleaded guilty to trespassing at the same hearing was fined \$10. Merrill's bail was \$100 and surety and the three Victorians were on bail and surety of over \$300, paid by a friend of theirs in Canberra.

On Monday 7th July, Gregg Landy and Mike Hess who pleaded guilty to trespassing on South Vietnamese property and hindering an officer in the exercise of his duty were fined \$30 each (\$10 for the first charge and \$20 for the second) by Mr Dobson SM. Alan Gould who pleaded guilty to one charge of trespassing was fined \$10. The remaining seven students plus Warwick Fry who was arrested outside the US Embassy all pleaded not guilty and were remanded to 20th August on bail.

So the list now reads: The Victorians - Frances Hamel-Green (2 charges), Michael Hamel-Green (3 charges), Ian McDonald (1 charge); ANU students - Andrew Hopkins (2 charges), Dave McLean (2 charges), Merrill Sernack (3 charges), Fay Thomas (1 charge), and Warwick Fry (1 charge-trespassing on U.S. soil).

Since Merrill and the Hamel-Greens refused to have their fingerprints taken, they are given an extra charge-hindering an officer in the exercise of his duty. Each time you are asked and refuse to have your fingerprints it is taken as a new charge each time. They did not know with what they had been charged until they appeared in court.

So to August 20th.

FocusWorld

OLE MISS: Charles Evers recently became the first Negro mayor of a bi-racial Mississippi town. He came to the town from Chicago in 1963 to continue the civil rights work of his murdered brother. He won a two-to-one margin in the town, which is 75% Negro.

PANTHERS: Stokely Carmichael has resigned from the Black Panther Party. He was the Black Panther Prime Minister. In resigning, he accused the group of dogmatism and criticised its alliance with white radicals. Carmichael has recently been living in Guinea.

RHODESIA: It was said in London on Friday that a proposed press council for Rhodesia would not be a watchdog for press freedom but a means for the Minister of Information to impose his views. A Rhodesian, Mr. Alex Noble, said this at the annual conference of the Commonwealth Press Union. He said that members of the Rhodesian government had made vicious attacks on the press during the year.

SOEUL: Another demonstration is planned by students against President Park's decision to seek a third four-year term in office. Police have warned the students about any violence. At least two large demonstrations have taken place in recent days, one of them becoming a battle with riot police in which 175 students were arrested.

SOUTH AFRICA: It has been estimated by a University of South Africa law expert that South Africa is hanging about half of all criminals executed in the non-Communist world in the face of a world wide trend towards the abolition of capital punishment. He said that a man was put to death once every three days in the Pretoria Central Prison. Last year the gallows were used 119 times. You can be hanged in South Africa for treason, murder, rape, armed or violent robbery, child stealing and certain offences under the terrorism and suppression of Communism Act. The South African government has also promulgated a new law to give it power to prevent evidence being given in courts.

SAN SALVADOR: Representatives of the Organization of American States say that films show castrated men and raped women, said to be the victims of Honduran troops. The group is investigating charges of violation of human rights and genocide made against Honduras.

BUSH WEEK '69 IS IN TWO WEEKS

A contributor to "Orientation 69" claimed that "in 1968 Bush Week activities had little of the bush spirit or essence." He fondly visualised a time when it was an occasion for devotees to "have a few beers with some mates at a country pub." Unfortunately the ANU has outgrown such small, intimate gatherings. The Bungendore pub just couldn't hold 3,000 students! Moreover attempts, in 1968, at restoring the bush images failed miserably. This was hardly surprising as not many students would feel that games on the Library Lawn or a picnic at Turner Oval was a satisfactory way to spend a Saturday. Bush Week promises to be more inspiring in 1969.

This year most of the traditional events will be retained; the Scavenger Hunt, the Iron Man contest, the Prosh, the inevitable pilgrimage by the faithful to Bungendore etc. However the directors are trying to develop Bush Week into something more than a typical Commemoration Day celebration and to infuse it with some of "that Australian Bush Ethos". The Bush Ball is being replaced by a fancy-dress rort. A parade and auction of Bush Fashions which promises to be titillating for many of the spectators, if cold for the models, will be held. The directors plan that a train ride to Bungendore followed by a bush picnic, with a jug band, greasy-pig competition and other Australian customs, will conclude Bush Week, but this proposal depends on S.R.C. support.

In fact, the success of Bush Week, in any form, entirely depends on student 'involvement.' It has been planned fairly imaginatively and will be fun if enough people participate. Whether or not Bush Week includes any Australian spirit, apart from the canned or bottled varieties, also hinges on student interest. So if you want to enjoy Bush Week, join in!



PART-TIMERS GRIEVANCES

In a meeting chaired by Mr Stephen Duckett, twenty one part-timers, (approximately one percent of the part-time student body) met to air their grievances.

However, what the meeting lacked in numbers, it made up for in vociferousness. Rarely has any meeting been as constructive as this one was.

The first grudge was the proposed fee rise of \$3. Already part-timers are paying as much in Union fees over five years, as full-timers do in three years. They are paying, in fact, more Sports Union fees. This situation is grossly unfair when it is considered that most part-timers are either older, or married or have other commitments. They just don't have the opportunity to use the Sporting, or Union facilities. 75% of part-timers take part in no university sport. The very nature of their degree course, in which they have to squeeze in lectures and tutorials at odd hours, prevents them from being able to make full use of Union facilities. Part-timers are compelled to pay for facilities that they do not have the opportunity to use.

The result of discussion of the above was a motion to seek amendment of the Sports Union laws regarding fees for part-timers.

Following this, a Part-timers Association was formed with a provisional steering committee. The aims of the Association would be to look after the interests of Part-timers, and see that their interests got adequate coverage at SRC meetings. More specifically, it would look into the question of the amount of fees paid in proportion to the facility opportunities; and also it would approach the ACOA to try to make the Public Service take a consistent attitude regarding time-off for lectures. At the moment time-off is at the discretion of Department, and some are generous, others are very tight.

Another grievance was an academic one. When the part-time student only has a limited time which he can devote to his University work, it was often annoying when preparing essays and papers, to be given references which had very little bearing on the subject. The part-timer did not have the leisure to absorb books and articles that a full-time student had.

To deal with this problem, some proposals by a Mr Mamchak were put forward.

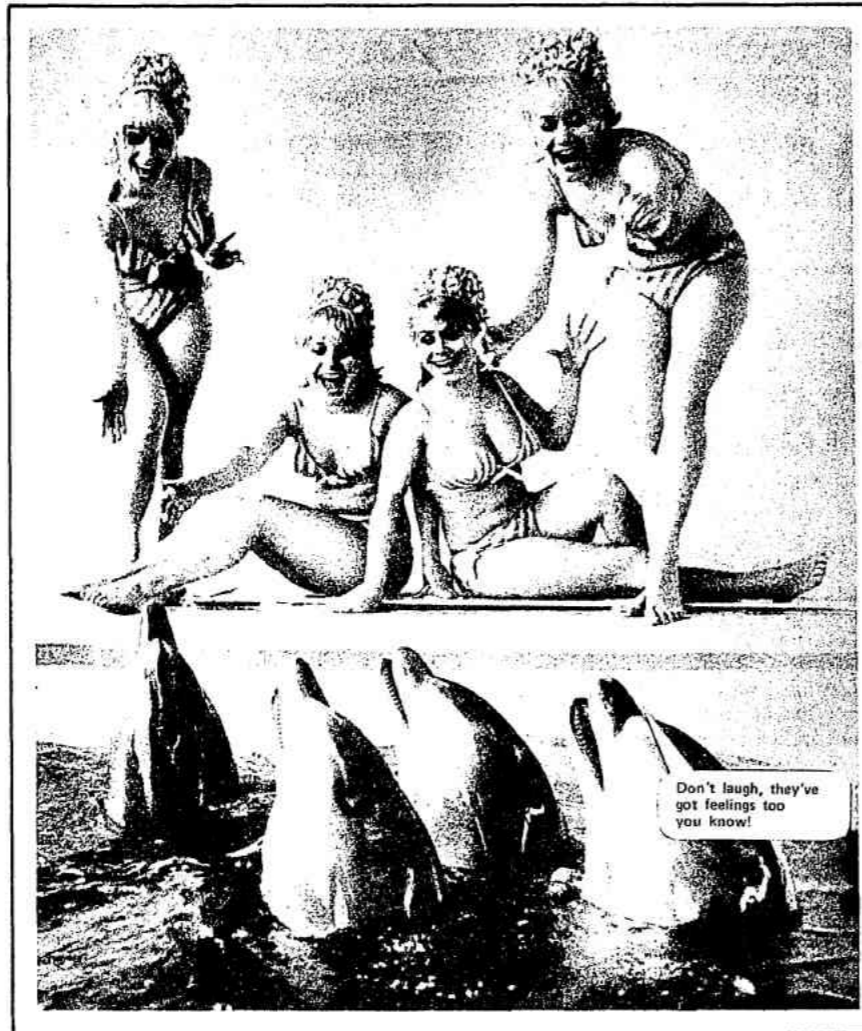
1) Lecturers should cut out of their lectures all but the strictly relevant material, so that a part-time student could gain most of his material by just attending the lectures.

2) In order that a part-time student should gain a surer grasp of his subject, his units ought to be organized on a semester basis, and these semesters should utilize the vacation periods, which amount to five months during the year.

A further proposal was that books important for essays should be loaned to part-timers on a twenty four hour basis instead of being put on the Reserve Desk. Many part-time students had difficulty getting to the library due to family commitments, let alone working in what was termed its 'soporific' atmosphere.

The meeting was refreshingly constructive in its proposals to deal with the grievances of Part-timers.

Alan Gould.



RECISSION

The results of the referendum on the campus as a sanctuary proved that an overwhelming majority of those who voted were opposed to this method of showing their opposition to conscription. (75% of those returning their votes answering 'no'.

As a result of this majority it was felt that the motion carried at the General Meeting of May 13, (74-31) should be rescinded. At the meeting on Wed. night this rescission was carried 83-32. The motion did not alter the fact that the SRC as a body still opposes conscription. The rescission was put forward because the SRC felt that this was what the majority of the students wanted.

Bob Irwin was heard to mention that he considered the \$70 spent on the referendum a waste of money but the situation had to be made clear.

Commenting on the fact that at least 10 people did not receive a referendum, Irwin said that envelopes were sent to all those

names on the lists at Admin. Computers could make mistakes and anyway there were spare copies at the SRC office.

The Meeting also called for a mass demo against conscription to be organised by the SRC. Volunteers to help in organisation are now being called for. The demo may be planned to coincide with the Budget Session of Parliament.

Both General Meetings illustrated the unfortunate fact that by not attending such meetings many students are forfeiting their right to have a voice in deciding the form student action will take - leaving the initiative with an unrepresentative few.

NEW CHAIRMAN

Ron Fraser, former President of the SRC, has taken over as Chairman of the Union as from last Sunday, June 29, and will continue in office until August 4, after the Union Elections. He replaces David Solomon, who has been Chairman since March 1968, and who resigned because of his projected absence from Canberra during July.

Ron Fraser was elected unanimously at a Board Meeting on Monday night. The same Board Meeting also appointed David Scott as a member of the Union Exec-

utive to replace Jock Rankin.

The Board passed a motion proposing to increase the number of elected members on the Board from 6 to 10. This will be put to a General Meeting on Monday, June 30. If carried, and subsequently approved by the University Council, it would give members elected by students a majority on the Board for the first time since its creation. The motion was proposed at the Board Meeting by David Solomon and Penny Chapman.

STAFF PETITION

The following petition was circulated amongst the staff of ANU. To date it has been signed by about 120 staff members. Unfortunately we are unable to print a list of names because this was not part of the agreement for signing. However the organisers intend to call a meeting of the signatories if Professor Birch, who circulated a similar petition in Sydney, decides to publish his list. This meeting would decide if the ANU names would be published.

We, the undersigned members of the staff of the Australian National University, believe that in conscripting young men to serve in a war which they believe to be unjust the State exceeds its legitimate powers, and that in coercing people to act counter to their conscience it undermines the very liberties which it is committed to defend.

We believe that to avoid doing violence to its citizens the State must respect the conscientious objection of individuals, irrespective of whether this is based on the rejection of war in general, or whether it is based on a conscientious belief in the wickedness of a particular war.

Given the repressive legislation which has been enacted, and the unwillingness of the State to recognize just limits to its own power, we recognize that some young men will have to refuse to register, although, in doing so, they place themselves outside the law.

We join Professor Birch and Professor Martin and their colleagues in promising our support to students and others who in conscience refuse to serve in the current war. We are not prepared to stand by idly while men of integrity suffer for their opposition to an unjust law.

INDEPENDENT WORONI

A General Meeting of the ANU will next be held on 23rd of July to discuss several important topics. The SRC will be asking for a \$2 development fee for the Cultural Affairs Committee and \$1 for SRC development.

Woroni will also be asking for independence from SRC.

The Culture Vultures are asking for the \$2 development fee in order to accumulate a fund for the building of a theatre on campus. Although this fee, even with years of accumulation, will never pay for a theatre, the argument is that when the Universities Commission considers a request to finance such a building, it is helpful to have some money to show you care.

In presenting a request for an extra dollar, the SRC representatives will be asking students if they want certain services from the SRC. If they do, they have to pay.

Another motion which if passed at this meeting will free Woroni from the direct

influence of the SRC. The Editor of Woroni is putting this motion up because he feels the paper would benefit from the break.

The proposal is for Woroni to have a separate budget which will be \$1.25 from the existing students' association fee. This is approximately the amount spent at present.

The Editor will be elected by students at the same time as the SRC elections. He would be responsible to a General Meeting of the ANU Students' Association just as the SRC is.

The body governing the paper would be an editorial board including two elected members.

When asked why he was moving this motion, Woroni Editor Charlie Dickens replied that he felt it was too tempting for SRC members to interfere with internal Woroni matters. This is perhaps understandable because they have the power of purse. He also said that the proposed system would leave the Woroni editor to spend more time on the paper and less on wrangling with the SRC.



Abschol Gets With The Real People.

MEANWHILE 35 MILES AWAY

Whether the function of Abschol at the ANU is research-political, or social, or a combination of both, has yet to be determined. The disadvantage, I feel, of a political pressure orientated group, is that the group is liable to become static when there is no agitation immediately called for. To date, there has been little contact with Aborigines living near Canberra and little activity in the social field. This situation contrasts with other Abschol groups who undertake tutorial schemes, work camps and so on.

Direct involvement with Aborigines began on June 28th, with the visit of four Abschol members to Yass, where about one hundred people of Aboriginal descent live. Prior to visiting the people, we called on the President of the local CWA (Country Women's Association) for information about the people. She was convinced that we could do nothing for the Aborigines. The CWA had been in contact with them, and in fact had had a tea-party for the Aboriginal women, to which none had come. (Two years ago, but the sore still bleeds!) She did, however, enlighten us on occupations of the men. The majority work for the council or on the railway, some work on properties around Yass, and a few have seasonal work.

We then visited a nun at the local convent

who had been there for the past forty years and was able to give us some background to the present situation. We would have benefited greatly by talking to a nursing sister, Sister Burgess, who apparently has more contact with the Aborigines than anyone else, but she was too busy to see us.

The Aborigines originally lived behind the weir out of Yass, when their leader was a woman called Queen Julia or Julia Briar. The older people today still remember her well. Later they were moved to the reserve, "Hollywood", situated opposite the cemetery and now a pig farm. After this, they were moved into the fibro-cement commission homes where they now live.

The first person we spoke to was Mrs. Violet Bulger, a spokesman among the

people, who was expecting us. From here, we went to see Mr Broughton and his semi-invalid wife, both of whom are pensioners. Mr Broughton is something of a leader of the people. We then went to a couple more homes.

It is hard to assess the situation in Yass after one afternoon. However, the homes are by no means all to be desired, and overcrowding seemed to be a problem - in a two bedroomed, small commission home, there may be two married couples and several children, some vaguely related to the householder. The men seem depressed and lacking in spirit, though the women are not quite as downcast. Future visits to Yass may give us insight into the problems of the people.

We made many mistakes while at Yass, but fortunately no irreparable damage has been done. The people were justifiably sceptical of us, as they are of all such groups, since so often Aborigines have been exploited for political means, or been the transitory focus of a charity. It is now up to us to prove that we are

genuinely interested. Our best avenue at the moment, of contact with the Aborigines, appears to be with the children. Most of the children are of primary school age. They need encouragement in order to pursue their studies, or they will undoubtedly lose interest and leave as soon as possible.

We must first strengthen any bond of friendship our visit made. On July 13th, several Abschol members will return to Yass, and it is to be hoped that these trips will be regular events. An idea for the future is to take all the children who want to come, on a barbecue on a property about fifty miles north of Yass. This will be proposed on the next trip. Other Abschol members will meet teachers of the children and this way widen our knowledge of the situation.

Such a project is a challenge to all those interested in Aboriginal affairs and I hope that it will be met enthusiastically.

Lenore Manderson

Deplorable Incident

On Thursday 10th. July at about 1.30pm someone set off a smoke generator in the Union Milkbar. From its smell and effects, it is suspected that the device used was identical to the one set off at an Orientation Week Function earlier this year. It has been established that, at least in one of the two instances, the smoke generator contained gammaxane, which is labelled 'SS' under the Poisons Act, and which is used as a fumigator to exterminate woodbugs, cock-roaches, weevils, beetles, and other similar insects. According to Dr. Furness, this poison usually causes Hyper-Irritability resulting in nausea, breathlessness and vomiting, and can be extremely dangerous even fatal, particularly to people suffering from respiratory disorders. The poison becomes effective within 20 mins. to 24 hrs. It also effects food and is highly damaging to dyed silk and rayon articles.

These two occurrences I mentioned are rather bad examples of anti-social behavior by irresponsible elements, and Members are asked to co-operate in safeguarding against the repetition of such incidents. It is no fun, nor joke nor is it within the accepted range of dare-devilry to cause danger to other people's health, let alone endanger their lives.

The latest incident has caused two known illnesses. The Chairman of the Union Board, Mr. Ron Fraser, became ill after helping me to clear Members from the area in order to safeguard their health.

The other person adversely affected was Tim Londos on the Union Staff. There might also be others of whom we do not know.

In cases like this, persons or groups display complete lack of responsibility which is not in character with the general pattern of behavior at this Univers-

ity. In fact I consider this matter as a serious breach of the House rules and will refer it to the Board of Management to consider possible action.

Obviously information regarding the identity of the culprit(s) is unavailable. It is appreciated that mates squealing on one another is against our code of ethics. At the same time members should be aware that this and similar incidents can cause serious damage to other people's health which may even be fatal. Therefore such incidents may have the gravest consequences both for the culprits and those who aid and abet them.

Now, I do not ask members for information on the perpetrators of this latest deplorable incident, but rather seek their co-operation in ensuring that such an irresponsible act will not be repeated.

E.C.de Toth
Secretary Union

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You know what it's like.
You are in the best position to let others know.
Volunteers are needed to visit schools.
Volunteers are needed to tell secondary school students what University is like. To inform them of subjects they can do and subjects they haven't even heard of.

The scheme will operate early in third term over a period of one week and the most that will be required of you is two hours (if you all volunteer only one hour).

Transport will be arranged.
All we want are your personal feelings and opinions and your name at the SRC Office.

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Tony Seelaf.

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THE emperor Caligula was a lout, who, given too much power, was corrupted by that power until he became a tyrannical monster. The name 'Caligula' was really a nickname which means 'little boots', bestowed upon him by the legionaries when he was a child; and as he grew up and became more authoritarian and declared himself Roman to the boot heels, the delighted returned servicemen continued to pledge him their utmost loyalty.

His character was reflected so clearly in his private and political behaviour that for the benefit of twentieth century Australians who may be unfamiliar with Roman politics of the first century A.D., and unaware of the lessons to be drawn, concerning the dangers of giving power to louts, I offer this lecture on Caligula.

Like most men who lust for power he exerted maximum cunning and either by accidental deaths, or, if this were too dangerous an operation, by promoting them to positions with high titles, but no real power. These exhibitions of self-interest and resourcefulness earned him the approval of those who derive most benefit from the former and talk loudest about the latter, to wit, private enterprise and the army.

Especially the army, for soldiers are prone to reassure themselves of their masculinity by thinking tough thoughts about men and women and using their muscles on them in whatever manner is appropriate to each sex, and talking about it afterwards. Caligula was their idol; he didn't do the killing himself, but he was in the habit of conscripting others and sending them to do the killing at a safe distance, particularly if there was political advantage in it; and half the men of Rome, feeling sexually excited by this he-man, blood-red-steak aggression, said that he was governing well, and what he did with those slave girls and secretaries in private was his own business.

Secretly they envied him. Half the women of Rome (generally the half married to half the men above-mentioned) were only too willing to jump into the bed of the emperor, and Caligula encouraged them for he had an eye for the girls, as we say nowadays, and he liked to have what he wanted when and how he wanted it. Moreover it cleared the head, he said, and helped him make important decisions of state. Should he have a thick head the morning after a reception (they were always having political weddings in Caligula's time — some women went through several politician husbands) and he was quite unable to attend a meeting with his council, then a spot of debauchery cleared it up. And were some political crisis or other to oblige him to have a late night meeting with a foreign envoy he would take along a slave girl, excuse himself for an unspecified time, and in a trice she would have cleared the wine fumes from his head.

Sometimes envoys disapproved, so he had them sent home again, and occasionally a member of the Senate who

a history lesson: caligula barry collett

Reprinted from 'Broadside' May 26 1969
Published by David Syme and Co. proprietors of the 'Age'

was beyond the stage of military or sexual prowess would object to the killings or the debauchery or the power of Caligula.

Foolish man! Caligula had not only authority, he had also many mates, who, like the emperor, found fulfilment in being rich and pushing people around and boozing and whoring and belching and shouting and doing all those things which he-men like to let others see them doing. These mates were prepared to back Caligula all the way. 'We'll go far with Caligula', they used to say, and they would stand up and attack this poor fellow, and whisper it around the lobbies that he was very unhealthy company, and everyone in his party soon learned to look the other way, and he, seeing that he was all alone, would bend his neck to Caligula who would find some legal way of chopping it off. (This was before the emperor reached the psychopathologically murderous stage, when he didn't bother about legal ways.)

Really, Caligula himself was a fool, for he had begun his reign with plenty of gold in the treasury and an excellent public service. He had ensured the loyalty of the troops by raising their pay regularly — defence expenditure can be far-sighted investment — and keeping them entertained

with lots of costly slaughter until the circuses dripped with blood. The Saturday afternoon crowds roared their approval, and were unmindful of the defence costs, and the government files on potential troublemakers. In short, he had everything a head of state could desire.

Meanwhile, in the manner approved by the (masculine) populace, Caligula continued to hold parties with his noisy mates; his imperial smile charmed restaurateurs and neighbours into overlooking any small breaches of the peace which may have occurred. This was nice for Caligula: nice also for obscure citizens who could thus do the emperor a favour.

Caligula, not unnaturally, grew increasingly confident, until one day the realization burst upon him that he was now a god! The secret was never officially revealed, lest the people mutter. Instead, Caligula merely exercised godlike powers in matters of administration and the bestowal of divine favours: at the same time he stepped up the number and intensity of circuses.

Unfortunately he also became paranoid — a state not unknown among politicians who become gods. A failure to praise or pray to Caligula was taken as a sign of opposition; whoever was

not clearly for Caligula was deemed to be clearly against him, and ordered to withdraw from the party, generally by cutting his own throat. Consequently the palace population leaned over backwards to support him with emotional affirmations of loyalty.

It was only then that men of the political kind began to mutter, as they are prone to do when faced with extinction, so Caligula cunningly increased the honours system. (Honours lists were very important for wealthy Romans were besotted with the thought of honours.) Caligula awarded honours lavishly, especially on the spirits of those removed from the political scene, which shows that although by this time he was quite mad, he was still an astute politician.

The people still had no inkling of the great change; that now they were ruled by a god in a godlike manner. They, poor fools, had their circuses, and cared not a fiddle for Caligula's sexual life or the political shovels. Though his approach to his tasks often appeared frivolous and irresponsible, and his socialising activities had a higher priority than the affairs of state, in the words of Robert Graves, 'the people of Rome were still happy enough . . . Caligula continued giving them a good time . . . what marriages he contracted or dissolved, or what courtiers he murdered, they did not much care'.

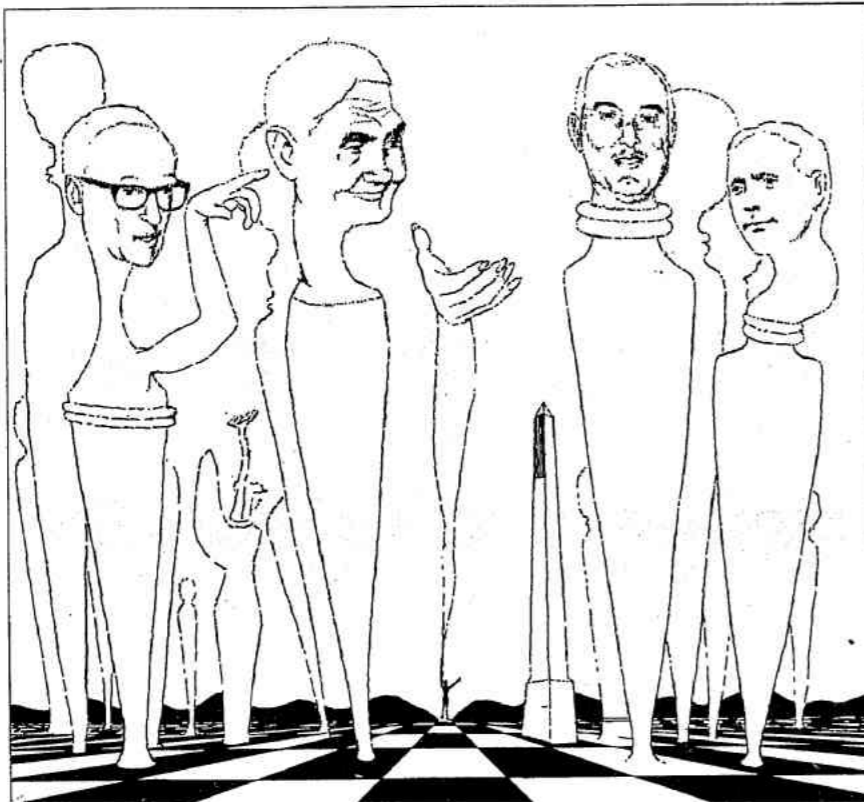
Caligula continued to maintain a firm defence policy. To make this clear to the people he obtained, by order, a lot of fine ships. They were intended to demonstrate, through the armed services, Rome's power and mastery over the sea, but unfortunately they had to undergo extensive modifications and alterations before they could be put on effective display; however, when they were finally delivered, the propaganda value justified the enormous expense.

He continued to rule as a god, and delighted in the exercise of arbitrary personal power over persons and policies. His administration was given security by a system of spies and informers, and increased taxation both of poor and rich (the latter case being a political mistake, for it stifles enterprise, as we all know) brought a steady stream of gold to his coffers.

He might have ruled for ever, had not his own captains tired of his company, even as he tired of theirs, which often happens to men who bind themselves to their mates. The last straw, and his greatest mistake, was to mock, albeit in private, at the soldiers, whereas men who take themselves seriously ought never be mocked.

Seeking to strike before they are struck (the only instinct native to the military mind), frustrated by the lack of recent wars, and idly curious whether the blood of emperors is the same as that of innocents, they slaughtered him one day on the way to the circus, and told the Senate who was next to be emperor.

Thus was the Roman way of life preserved in the first century A.D.



ANY PUBLICITY IS?

Translated for Woroni by Mr. R. Holt
Dept. of German SGS ANU

The following article appeared in the 13th April 1969 number of the German magazine "Stern". It is interesting that the only time that Australian politics rate a mention in large circulation magazines overseas is when there is a scandal. The circulation of the "Stern" is a little under two million copies. Note the last paragraph and think of its impact on the Australian image overseas. Do you think it is a good or a bad image to have?

Stern Magazine (Hamburg 13th April, 1969.) p.174. by Inga Thomsen.

PAT ON THE CHEEK

How the Australian Prime Minister was suspected of playing around with two girls.

With a narrow majority John Grey Gorton (57)

the son of a fruit-farmer, was elected over a year ago Prime Minister of Australia. His opponents would now like to take him to task over two pretty girls.

* the singer, Liza Minelli (23), the daughter of Hollywood star: Judy Garland, and

* the journalist Geraldine Willsee (19), the daughter of an Australian senator.

Already in January, left-wing demonstrators had accused the liberal Premier, married for 22 years, of a liaison with the singer Minelli - likewise married. On placards they had demanded, not only the withdrawal of 8000 Australian soldiers from Vietnam but also "hands off Liza Minelli".

The Australian gossip-rag "Things I hear" followed with news that Liza Minelli had written down the intimate details of her meetings with the premier. This report was originally supposed to have appeared in the British paper, "Private Eye". This had, however, been prevented by the U.S. Secret Service, the CIA. The CIA had bought up the manuscript of the black-mail material for \$15,600.

This lovely story had scarcely appeared when denials from all those concerned poured in. Liza Minelli: "Ridiculous, nothing dishonourable occurred between us". The editorial-board of "Private Eye": "All invented." Prime Minister Gorton: "It's nothing but a despicable campaign against me."

Only Liza Minelli's Australian mother-in-law credited the story with a bit of truth. She betrayed the journalists that Gorton had visited her daughter-in-law in her dressing room after a Sydney performance. The mother-in-law: "He gave a pat on the cheek and congratulated her on the show."

This part caused the Australian Labour Party

to move for a sitting of the parliamentary investigation committee. This was defeated by 75 to 34 votes.

Gorton in his defence: "I am personally very satisfied with my behaviour."

Only a matter of hours after this self-praise, Gorton's own Party-colleague, Edward H. St. John, spread the word that the Prime-Minister had had a very long tete-a-tete at night with the 19 year old Geraldine Willsee on the 1st of November. The fact is that they met at a press-reception. Gorton offered to drive the female journalist home, for "Her father and I have been friends for many years." On the way, however, it occurred to him that he still had an invitation to the American Embassy, where he appeared around midnight with the girl on his arm.

Party-colleague St. John maintains that he knows from witnesses, that they both left the Embassy as late as 5.30 in the morning. Gorton maintains on the other hand: "We only remained for half an hour." However, his companion, Geraldine Willsee, declared under oath: "We stayed for about two hours."

The image of the Australian Prime Minister - already qualified as a "second Profumo" - has taken a battering. Not his self-confidence though: "Damn it; if a man can't be himself, what's the point! Of course I like having a drink. I also love parties, where I can sing and dance. And I naturally like conversing with women. Am I supposed to sit in an ivory-tower and talk only to politicians? Damn it, I won't."



YOUR FRIENDLY

In the early history of the Australian Capital Territory the police were under N.S.W. control. In 1927, however, ten peace officers were transferred from the N.S.W. police to form the nucleus of the A.C.T. police force. Since then, the force has grown in size to nearly three hundred men, now under the direction of Police Commissioner Mr. R. Wilson. The A.C.T. police have moved from their old buildings to their modern block adjacent to the A.C.T. courts. They are equipped with the latest aids to help patrol Canberra's extensive suburbs. Training has been changed from interstate to within the force itself.

Detectives and other specialists, however, are still to a large extent trained interstate at Melbourne and Sydney. The A.C.T. police still rely on help from interstate in the event of large scale emergencies. Long-term prisoners are sent to Goulburn, because Canberra as yet does not have the capacity to cope.

The A.C.T. force, according to a survey conducted by "The Australian", tends to have a better morale than most other States. I interviewed Sergeant Olroyd, Secretary of the A.C.T. Police Association to see if I could determine the reason for this. The rates of pay and conditions are roughly comparable with other States. "The award for A.C.T. police is slightly better," he said, "but the cost of living is higher in Canberra and the spending power a little less." However, the Association is always pressing for higher claims, because it believes the skills employed have become more exacting over the years. Asked why he thought men joined and stayed in the force, he said "The man who becomes a policeman is a compulsive policeman. He must be dedicated and prepared to meet the challenge of hard hours and high responsibility. With the coming of automation the policeman's job was still one in which one dealt with people."

A large percentage of the force is young. This is because of the constant necessity to keep up with the rapidly expanding population of Canberra. This, then, is the distinctive feature of the A.C.T. police—youth, and the opportunity to make faster progress through the ranks. In N.S.W., for instance, with a larger and more far-flung force, there is a chance that policemen will stagnate in a country town, or his own little niche. In Canberra, however, new innovations are being introduced all the time; recently, the concept of a Crime Prevention section (showing the businessman a range of hardware designed to fool the criminal) has caught on. For the young man, there are many opportunities to grow with the force.

PUBLIC ATTITUDE

"A condition precedent to the establishment of efficient, professional law enforcement in a community is a desire and a demand on the part of the residents for that type of service."

(An American police chief.)

Today the police are more conscious of their image before the public. It has been suggested that this is because of the facility with which the public can be informed of police actions. The impact of the press and other mass media has made it increasingly important for the police to maintain healthy relations. To this effect there is a Detective Sergeant in charge of police-press liaison and a section of police ready to answer questions, to go out and give lectures, and in general to create a better understanding with the public.

In 1967, P. Wilson and D. Chappel did a pilot study in Canberra on public attitudes to police (in preparation for a planned nationwide survey). It was done on

the basis of interviewing randomly selected people at home. Most questions were multiple choice type but the team of interviewers were experienced and so were allowed to use their discretion.

The first question they were asked to answer was a multiple choice question to determine what degree of respect the people had for the A.C.T. police. Of those interviewed 60% said they had great respect for the police. Wilson compared this with a similar survey done in Britain, where 83% registered great respect for their police force. Also given in the report was an analysis showing for males (55%) against females (84%). Interesting, also, was the fact that the degree of respect was greater from the older people. For the age groups:

17-20	25%	showed great respect,
21-30	58%	
31-45	75%	
over 46	82%	

In occupations, as to be expected, there was a polarization; universities, for example (21%) compared with the armed forces (80%). Motorists, perhaps because of their tendency to meet the police in less favourable circumstances, showed 54% as against non-motorists (72%). The significance of all this is that if you are male, under 21, going to university and driving a car, the chances are you won't have a great deal of respect for the police.

When questioned on the carrying of firearms by A.C.T., the survey showed that two-thirds were against. Police in the A.C.T. carry concealed weapons in contrast to N.S.W. and Victoria, where they are openly carried.

The final question of interest was to determine the number of people that required police assistance during their life and those satisfied with the assistance they received. The survey found that 4 out of 10 people required assistance at one time in their life. However, 2 out of 10 expressed dissatisfaction with the police response. It was noted that in some cases the requests were not within police powers. However, allowing for this, and the fact that some people habitually whine, the fact is that a large number of people are still dissatisfied. Of these, many expressed the opinion that the police did not seem concerned enough about the problem.

In all of these cases the corresponding figures for Britain were better. The survey did say that the larger proportion of young people and motorists could account for this.

In summing up, the report said, "The central conclusion from the Canberra survey concerns the attitude of two groups. Both young people and motorists, as in the U.K., cast their vote more frequently against the police than do other sections of the community. There is likely to be a continued expansion in the numbers of persons who belong to these antagonistic groups." This conclusion has particular relevance to the student, who often belongs to both groups, and to the demonstrator, who often is confronted with police in his desire for expression.

DEMONSTRATIONS

The general impression when talking to demonstrators about the police is that they find them mostly co-operative. At the demonstrations the police are usually courteous but firm, in that they know what they want. At the American Embassy, for instance, although there were some grumbles about wanting to go home, most police were quite genial. One sergeant was grinning his way through a barrage of sticky questions fired at him by

some zealous law students. On various demonstrations, police have talked with demonstrators and helped as much as possible. Perhaps it's all a big publicity front, but it seems to work.

The sit-in at the South Vietnamese Embassy could mark a changing point in police-student relations. For this article, and otherwise, I have interviewed or talked to five of the demonstrators. All seem to give the same general impression, although to varying degrees, depending on how much they had to come in contact with the police. At the embassy they did not claim to have been badly treated, considering they had to be dragged out. However, at the police station they were exposed to treatment which gave at least a few a real shaking up.

In the police station, they were isolated and subjected to what amounted to, in one person's words, psychological intimidation: "We were treated as dirt." Fingerprints and photos were taken and in the case of Merrill Sernack, who refused, she was woken every hour to be asked for fingerprints. There was the indication that bail would not be granted to those who refused. Lights were left on. People were searched and any valuable objects, such as watches, money etc. were put in an envelope and taken away. This was taken to the extent of removing rubber bands from girls' hair and spectacles from those who wore them. When people asked about the right to phone for legal advice the answer was, "You've been watching too many American movies." To a question on the rights of the prisoner, the answer was "Shut up." All the people emphasise that the threat of physical violence was not present, but one felt that people were degraded.

Reasons why good relations.

In an interview with Det. Serg. Dillon, who is in charge of relations with students and the press, he explained some of the reasons why he thought that friendly relations had been established with the police. His policy is to meet and establish some sort of relationship with the leaders involved so that he at least has some idea of what will occur. At the actual demonstrations the leaders then have someone of which they can ask questions, whether something is legal etc.

When asked about the attitude of the force to students he told me it depended on the degree of contact which the policeman had had with the demonstrators and students in general. Some might be a little "standoffish" at first but once they had come in contact with students, relations usually settled down. Policemen so often find themselves placed in the middle with demands being made from two sides of the community. In the article in the local police journal, called 'Demonstration Decade' these sentiments were summarized in the paragraph:-

"Policemen, uniformed or wearing plain clothes, have been accused of taking off their numbers, kicking helpless students or demonstrators, smashing cameras, over feeding the prisoners they may take, supplying them with extra comforts in lockups and delivering hot drinks and sandwiches to cold and hungry dissenters at demonstration sites."

This sort of event could quickly turn the students involved in demonstrations to escalate the campaign against the draft and Vietnam. With this there could be a serious deterioration in relations. It is still too early to determine to what extent this could occur.

Police Corruption.

In the Wilson survey on attitudes towards police one of the questions asked showed that the majority of people in Canberra thought it most unlikely that police took

F-FRIENDLY



FRIENDLY

bribes or used unnecessary force in making arrests. However 40% thought that police would twist evidence to win a case and 46% thought police use unfair methods in obtaining information.

Obviously in any random sample of people, there are going to be a certain number of people who are corrupt. For example in the Canberra Times (21-11-68) it was reported that Sergeant First Class R G G Turner had been dismissed from the force by the Minister for the Interior, Mr Nixon. The charge had been that Turner had been "knowingly concerned in an attempt to organize unlawful gaming at the Corin Dam camp."

In the anti-Ky demonstration that occurred in Canberra a certain amount of roughness was used in the arrest of certain demonstrators. Later all charges including resisting arrest were dropped after film that was taken of the whole scene was shown. The roughness was attributed in the most part to NSW police who were imported at the time because of the size of the demonstrations.

Turning now to the question of police persecution, we find that although most people agree that few policemen actually lie in court they often put their own interpretation on facts which includes forgetting of facts.

From a law text-book, Taylor published in 1920, we find:-
"With respect to policemen, constables and others employed in the suppression and detection of crime, their testimony against a prisoner should usually be watched with care; not because their professional zeal fed as it is by an habitual intercourse with the vicious, and by the frequent contemplation of human nature in its most revolting form, almost necessarily leads them to ascribe actions to the worst motives, and to give a colouring of guilt to facts and conversations which are perhaps in themselves consistent with perfect rectitude, "that all men are guilty, till they are proved to be innocent" is naturally the creed of the police; but it is a creed which finds no sanction in a court of justice." As a set-off to this tendency on the part of the police to regard conduct in the worst point of view, it must in fairness be stated, that, in every aspect, the general mode, in which they give their testimony is unimpeachable and that, except when blinded by prejudices, they may well challenge a comparison with any other body of men in their rank of life, as upright, intelligent and trustworthy witnesses."

In the local courts and petty sessions the police swarm in large numbers. The courts have prosecutors who are policemen, the court attendants are usually policemen and of course there are police testifying as witnesses. This is largely of course left over from the days when the courts were actually police courts in name. They removed the name but not the police. When Mr Justice Fox took over his post as Supreme Court Judge he immediately did away with this tradition and instituted a civilian section of officials and attendants. This might in fact be done for the lower courts. It might eliminate an overpowering feeling that a prisoner would feel in the presence of all the policemen and release more policemen for crime detection and prevention.

The question of police corruption is summed-up well by Mr Wilson who points out that it would be irrational to expect in Australia high ethical and moral standards when they are burdened with low pay rates, poor working conditions, lack of equipment and antiquated recruiting and promotions policies. Surely this is true of any job; the politicians use the arguments often!

by Peter Symonds.

F-F-FRIENDLY

F-F-FUZZ



Drawings by Denny Shoemith.

LECTERN REVERSED

Franklin Boddy Jr.

All was quiet on the Childer's Street front, so grasping the opportunity of a temporary lull in the current revolution at the Political Science Department, I sneaked into the ruins singin' out, "Here cum da judge!" Lectern Perversed's next 'victim' was to be found posing for the Woroni photographer in front of an Indonesian cover (see photo).

Mrs. Katharine West, now at the age of thirty two is at present senior lecturer in Asian Government. Since coming to the Political Science Department in 1960 she has taught British, Russian and Japanese Government; in her own words she has "done the lot" and so is in a position to speak about the "appalling situation".

Her main contention is that the ANU Political Science Department lacks professionalism, its graduates unable to cope with the problems of a modern Society. The courses at present train students to techniques of political analysis applicable to the world twenty years ago and she complains that the department is failing to keep up with the more advanced methodologies used by other Political Science schools throughout the world. Mrs West states that the courses should be geared to contemporary problems of society applicable over wide areas. There is, she says, a correlation of peripheral problems between Europe, Great Britain and the United States; here valued judgements could be made by students and staff ascertaining the effectiveness of present day remedies and creating pilot programmes to solve and by-pass conflict that looms in a twenty first century world. Mrs West claims that graduates are not familiar with anything like the number or range of approaches now being adopted by other universities in political science: "They are ignorant of a large part of the language and methodology of this system". There is in the course a lack of dramatic discussion that fails to capture the imagination of students and she would like to see the introduction of small discussion groups acting as think tanks on specific issues. The institutional emphasis placed on the course has made the department like a technical college where the cramming of facts is the order of the day.

Katharine West is the only female senior lecturer in the department and so her youthful exuberance and outspokenness is also directed to male members of the staff and their latent homosexuality. She also sees some of them as frustrated politicians; not wishing to join the electorate, they deliver their campaign speeches at lectures. Such a situation is intolerable as it leads to partisanship in an academic field and this, she adds, is aggravated by staff members being actively engaged in political parties: "How could one not be biased?"

Mrs West is enthusiastic about student participation and thinks that student criticism is a vital check on staff—the official communique from the department, however, is that "student participation in shaping curricula is in abeyance". Katharine West expressed concern about the partiality of the Politics Society in some quarters.

Students appear to be vague when asked why they are studying Political Science. Answers range from personal interest, journalism and good for the Public Service. They generally agree that the demand for graduates with political science units is restricted to a narrow field of employment. Its primary use is firstly to the politician but no one can ever claim that they are teaching students how to be politicians. Good politicians are born, not made and so 99.9% of the students studying political



science can dismiss politics as a profession. The second area where political science would be needed is in positions requiring political analysis, journalism and academics. Both are highly competitive and one, journalism, is already overcrowded. The third demand (so the rumour has it) is in the Public Service, but whether working in the service would be operating in fields that Mrs West mentions for study would be extremely doubtful.

Surely then, in determining the emphasis to be laid in Political Science, one major factor must be considered—the usefulness of the subject for employment purposes. If this is an arguable proposition, then the only alternative argument is that the course should be geared to areas bringing the most self satisfaction to those teaching and studying it. If the latter is the guideline for the Political Science syllabus at the ANU, then the subject is reduced from a training to a mere mental exercise and it would be ludicrous to call such an endeavour professional.

Political Science is the study of the state or its government and includes civil administration and public affairs. By nature the subject is complex and indefinite in boundary but like all useful things it must have a discipline. If the subject is to lack certainty and discipline then it would be foolish to expect students to have sufficient confidence and interest in the subject to study it. Naked usurpation of departmental authority in the form of rival lectures would do little to engender confidence in political science. Outward manifestations of discontent within the department is not pleasing to all students, particularly newcomers, and many of the lectured do not like to take the choice of right or left lectures on particular topics in the middle of an academic year.

Departmental independence, free from administrative interference, is almost a tradition at ANU, thanks to good administrators. However, any administration should be aware when any university department begins to defeat its own purpose. If it is necessary to examine the aims and approaches of Political Science units, then careful evaluation of the present and proposed new courses should be made by the right people. If the scope of the science is to be widened to include the fields of sociology and anthropology, then it is obvious that this immense problem will not be solved within the department but rather by outside intervention. Direction and guidance at a senior level is required to ascertain the usefulness of the subject for employment purposes. This should involve the establishment of a committee comprising representatives from all agencies who desire political science training for their staff, particularly the Public Service. Included in the committee should be representatives of the faculties whose students take combined courses, or whose units of a degree involve political science. Senior members of the department and administration should also be there to tender advice. The role that students play in any re-alignment of courses should be limited to the fields they are equipped to comment in. One statement that could never be challenged in this controversial 'Lectern Reversed' would be that students are not paying the ANU for student power, but rather are paying ANU staff as our servants to give us maximum useful knowledge by the most effective and efficient means available.

Relive
the Magic

BUSH WEEK '69



Stirring Gently.

"The Catholic Worker" is a title which may make you think of a newspaper issued in Melbourne. But the paper thus named which a student with a sharp edge to his mind brought to my attention earlier this year is an American publication. In a land of expensive glossy magazines, it sells at one cent per eight (sometimes twelve) page edition; in February this year Volume XXXIV No 12 appeared.

But the content is far more remarkable than the price. The title includes a picture of Christ standing with an arm on the shoulder of two labourers, one white, one black, whose hands are joined in friendship; the group is summounded by Christ's cross.

The editor and publisher is Dorothy Day, and in the May, 1967 issue she reprinted under the heading "Aims and Purposes" an editorial she had first published in the May, 1943 "Catholic Worker". She begins with a quotation: "We love, because God first loved us. If anyone says, 'I love God' and hates his brother,

he is a liar; for he who does not love his brother whom he has seen, cannot love God whom he has not seen." (The First Letter of John, Revised Standard Version).

"It is because of this invitation", she says, "that we are engaged in the work of getting out 'The Catholic Worker'". "Love is an exchange of gifts", St Ignatius said. And we want to show our love for our brother, so that we can show our love for God; and the best way we can do it is to try to give him what we've got, in the way of food, clothing and shelter; to give him what talents we possess by writing, drawing pictures, reminding each other of the love of God and the love of man."

Then, through a series of rhetorical questions, she touches on the issues which the community of people producing the paper regard as of highest importance.

"How can we love God and kill our brother? How can we love our brother and kill him? . . . How can we follow the

precept to love God when we kill our fellow men? How can war be compatible with such love?

"To kill, to destroy, to starve, to inflict all these sufferings with love - that is sadism of the most hideous kind. That is perversity. It has long been said that religion is the opiate of the people - Pope Pius XI said that the workers of the world are lost to the Church. If that is true . . . it is because there is no relation between the spiritual and the material.

"Why do we write about co-operatives credit unions, mutual aid? Because when we see what Christianity is . . . we see all things new . . . We look upon our work, our lives, and we say, 'How do these things square with Christian teaching? Can we go on making money at the expense of our brother? . . . Can we go in for advertising which sets up false standards? . . . If we wish to follow Christ . . . we will respect the Worker, will bear our share of responsibility towards making that new social order wherein justice dwelleth, where people will have that certain amount of goods which St. Thomas says is necessary to lead a good life.

"Why do we talk about houses of hospitality, bread lines and farming communes and the necessity of our taking care of our poorer brother? Because the greatest

hypocrisy is this, to say to our brother in need, "Go, be thou filled" and give him no bread.

"How can we show our love for God except through our love for our brothers? How can we cease to cry out against injustice and human misery?"

So these Catholic Workers maintain St. Joseph's House, at 175 Chrystic Street, New York, as a shelter for the homeless, the poor and the unemployed, whom they also feed and clothe, while producing their paper monthly. Perhaps you feel tempted to regard Dorothy Day's thinking as too simple? You can also read Thomas Merton on Albert Camus and the Church, Jack Cook on Che Guevara and the Revolution, or Father Philip Berrigan, now serving a six-year goal sentence for pouring blood over National Service records, explaining his position. While most of the writing on Vietnam, conscription, non-co-operation with the draft and conscientious objection is pacifist, the movement also includes those who hold the traditional "just war" view. But whatever the issue, peace, poverty or civil rights, "The Catholic Worker" is notable for its ability to examine its fundamental points and to advocate radical yet non-violent means of achieving a new social order.

G.C.G.



**WORLD
DEVELOPMENT
WEEK
IS
HERE**



In the tritely-named "underprivileged" nations, children can live and die, never knowing how it feels to be clean or adequately fed. They can exist "with bellies swollen from malnutrition and eyes thick with flies and the filth of trachoma" while we wonder whether our television sets are "colour-compatible". It is time that we realised that we have a moral obligation to help poorer individuals and communities. We do not deserve our high standard of living. It is ours merely by accident of birth and conveniently forgotten historical misadventures.

Moreover, we cannot fulfil our responsibilities by righteous talk and tax-deductible contributions. The poverty-situation in our world is too critical to be alleviated by dilettantish interest.

"For every unit of income in Asia, there are fifteen units of income in Australia and the gap is increasing—while the affluent countries add \$60.00 per head to their incomes, the developing world is adding only \$2.00 per head." We cannot ignore this discrepancy, if for no other reason than that our own future is at stake, as any cursory glance at history will prove. Finding solutions to these problems is particularly the responsibility of youth. Forty per cent of the world's population is under twenty. We are already "the uneasy inheritors of this world divided between rich and poor." "Unfort-



unately, most students feel "involved" merely by attending a demonstration (about which they often know very little), simply because it seems to be a good stir. However, if the poverty-situation troubles you and you want to act, there are several organisations which seem to face contemporary social problems realistically.

The Freedom from Hunger Campaign launched the Young World Appeal in 1965 as a youth programme with the purpose of involving young people in the central moral issue of our time. This is a self-help programme. In developing nations, sixty to ninety per cent. of those under twenty live in rural areas. They will, naturally, become farmers and it is essential that instructions in modern, efficient agricultural methods reach them early in their lives.

Youth groups can help by providing equipment, seeds, fertilizer, fungicide, knowledge and expertise. The National Director for the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Mr. J. T. Kearney, contends that the student body of every Australian University should adopt a youth project. He says that the plight of millions of young people in a society where exploding populations are outstripping the traditional sources of food, make the petty personal concerns which preoccupy our minds look very trivial. If the affluent societies do not give enough aid, in time, to the developing countries, world catastrophe can be the only outcome. Mr. Kearney asks every student to support Youth Against Hunger.

Members become personally involved in the Freedom from Hunger movement. They become familiar with a particular project, come to know the people involved, help raise funds to support it and send

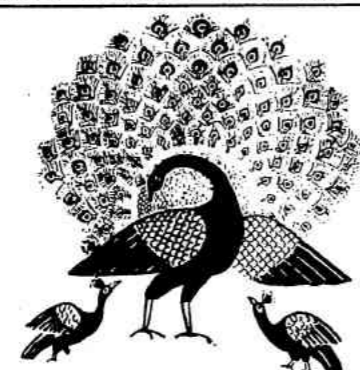
materials and volunteers; creating new friendship, trade and cultural relations on an international scale. Students could also help on a smaller scale by providing the funds for wells and water equipment, seeds, fishing boats, livestock, etc.

If you are interested in donating your own talents you could consider becoming a volunteer. Australian Volunteers Abroad is a national programme in which Australians over eighteen are selected for service in Asia, Africa or the Pacific. The minimum period of service varies from one year for Papua and New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, to two years for Asia and Africa. The programme is organised by the Overseas Service Bureau and is financed by community, youth and church organisation, as well as the Federal Government. Since its inception in 1964, AVA has sent three hundred and sixty-one volunteers to twelve developing countries. Volunteers are placed in areas and situations that match their interests and experience. The OSB provides international air fares insurance and a short briefing course. The volunteer's employing body provides him with food, accommodation and a basic living allowance. AVA can use a variety of trained people. Teachers, nurses, tradesmen and all kinds of graduates (willing to teach) are most needed. But farmers, librarians, accountants, social workers etc. can often be accommodated. Once overseas, these volunteers are employed by local councils, church organisations, community bodies or governments. They contribute their own experience and skills to the host nation's development; while they, themselves, receive valuable opportunities to broaden their own horizons and to experience at first-hand another culture and another technology.

A third group, Community Aid Abroad,

is concerned with exchange of aid between affluent and less-developed communities. They send direct monetary assistance to self help projects run by communities in Asia and Africa. These are generally agricultural projects, village industries, health services, schools and communications. Projects undertaken are chosen by CAA representatives, have to be of lasting value and are run by the local people. CAA also attempts to promote balanced trade between Australia and poorer nations. The organisation imports Asian handicrafts and sells them in its own shops in major cities. Perhaps the most significant feature of the CAA programme is that it is an exchange programme. CAA realises that patronising aid is not wanted and is self-defeating. The group recognises that prejudices, dangerous to world peace, stem from ignorance. So CAA strives to promote knowledge and understanding which will disintegrate ethnic, lingual and cultural barriers. CAA works through one hundred and fifty local groups, each working for a particular development project abroad. CAA raises funds by a regular Give Scheme to which 16,000 Australians regularly contribute twenty or fifty cents a month.

If any student would like to know more about these organisations, there is further information available at the Woroni Office.



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Afghan jackets, incense, rugs, jewellery

profits from the sale of handicrafts will aid projects Community Aid Abroad is assisting in Asia.



* THE ARTS

JOURNAL

OEDIPAL POLITICS?: An Interpretation of Student Insurgency and its Problems.

by Dr Coral Bell - CAB
May 1969.

"Rape your Alma Mater" - wall-sign at Columbia University.

This pamphlet is an attempt to understand the recent disorders at the London School of Economics (of which the authoress had personal experience) in terms of the Freudian theory of generation conflict. According to this theory, sons tend subconsciously to resent the status of their fathers, with whom they feel themselves to be in competition (often rather disadvantageously) for power, possessions, and sexual rights. This resentment can readily be transferred in certain situations to alternative father-figures. It seems likely therefore that in a university situation it may be transferred on a huge scale to the professors and university authorities - especially if they allow themselves to seem repressive and authoritarian. However as the Oedipal complex is subconscious, the resulting movement will probably disguise itself as a protest against political injustice or victimization, and will be detectable only by the irrational behaviour of the protagonists. (Does anyone really believe that attacking the U.S. Consulate and beating up policemen is the way to swing public opinion against the Vietnam war?)

Within a given campus the transfer of father-son conflict may take on the appearance of a ritual drama. Dr Bell describes the students at LSE as having often "the air of play-acting at revolution", and the staff as having "sometimes...the air of play-acting as authority." In fact at LSE, where student radicalism is a tradition dating back to the 1890s, the students may feel that they are fulfilling the role that everyone, including the authorities, expects of them.

Dr Bell analyzes the insurgent movement into three important groups: the "leading cadres" (about 1% of the student body), "militant" members of the far-left societies (about 10%), and the "moderates" (80%). The leading cadres are primarily interested, consciously at least, in larger political issues (Maoism, Guevara-ism etc.). However for effective action they must enlist the support of the large mass of moderates by the creation of solidarity issues (for instance allegations that the University authorities are victimizing particular students). If the authorities refuse to play into their hands on such issues they are almost powerless.

What however, are the special circumstances, added to the normal tensions, that have caused the conflicts in Universities like LSE, Berkeley, the Sorbonne, and Berlin? Dr Bell's treatment of the question is "a study of the psychological and sociological forces which influence the insurgencies, rather than the 'doctrines which inspire the insurgents'."

Before examining the factors producing the Oedipal situation, Dr Bell looks at and dismisses for LSE the traditionally cited causes of student insurgency; excessive size, remoteness, impersonality and arbitrary decision making. She then lists the factors she sees as activating the LSE and applicable elsewhere:

"There seem to me severe elements in the situation at LSE which may be related to its present troubles, and each of these is present to a greater or a lesser degree at Columbia and Berkeley. A high rating in all seven indices may give the academic expectation of a less-than-peaceful life."

The factors are:

- 1) A high graduate percentage: 30-40% of students are graduates, providing older leaders and young followers.
- 2) High proportion of social scientists, "almost by definition ... occupied with the problems of society and ... looking for answers to them."
- 3) Large city location, in London, centre of political movement.
- 4) Middle class recruitment: contrary to opinion, student leaders are mainly from the "gin and Jaguar belt", from which LSE students are drawn. The working-class student is not a rabble-rouser. (Applying the Oedipal theory; the father-son struggle is stronger in the middle class where possessions are important and at a university the son transfers his conflict to the professor father figure. This applies specially to the large proportion of American students here whose draft deferments rely on the professors).
- 5) "Triply alienated generations". Many are sons

of European war refugees who settled in America, South Africa and Australia. These students reject both their countries of birth and settlement. Sociological studies have shown them to be a rebellion group likely to reject the norms of any establishment.

6) "The lodestone effect." Being known as a radical setup, LSE attracts other potential radicals.

7) "Conflict transference." The big number of international dissidents from Welsh nationalists to Kurdish Maoists direct the energy they would put into battles of their own society into the battles of authority "within the corridors."

As well as being very similar in size to the LSE, ANU also shares a number of the seven factors, outlined by Dr Bell, as the factors believe to cause the student insurgency. Yet the ANU has not the corresponding radicalism.

There is a high proportion of graduates at the ANU, but they are isolated from the rest of the students, and so have none of the "leading" influence of those at LSE. Social sciences are also important here and Canberra is the national capital (though hardly the stimulating centre of political movements that London is). Nearly all of the students are drawn from the middle class, but many, especially the Public Servant part-time students, are unable or unwilling to be involved. Moreover the university government, by its foresight in introducing last year's teach-ins, and encouraging student representatives to sit on departmental committees, has allayed potential "solidarity issues".

So notwithstanding its high "factor score", the ANU is not a "hot bed of radicalism", the most radical or active groups on campus being the Labor Club, Impact and the Politics Society.

Muriel Story.

CINEMA

MARINETTI - A Controversial Film.

Last month Sydney saw a spectacular film premiere that made the Holly-type premiere of recent Australian features seem dull in comparison.

Over 2000 people clamoured and fought at the box office in an attempt to see Albie Thoms' experimental feature MARINETTI. Talk of this film over its 18 months of production had aroused considerable interest in the unusual experiments that had taken place. Further, rumours of frank sexual scenes aroused other interests.

The premiere was as unusual as the film itself. Sydney's switched-on people - The Paddington push, the Kings Cross hippies, and art and university students - resplendent in their colourful clothes, jostled with staid representatives of the Australian film industry who had come to see what they could learn from the film experiment.



Mary Patterson from "Marinetti".

Response to the film was sharply divided and arguments actually occurred in the cinema while the film progressed. Experimental sections of the film deriving from the theories of musician John Cage and painter Josef Albers were met by some with astonishment and disbelief. For others the James Joyce overtones of the film were too much to comprehend at one sitting. One critic described it as a "psychedelic collage, total cinema, happening", another referred to it as "an oddity ... photographed at express train speed". Yet another critic resorted to the neologism "cinemasturbation" to describe his impressions. Two newspaper editorials attacked the

ABC TV for suggesting such a bizarre experiment should be seen, and the ABC defended its right to draw to public attention any film it thought of interest.

Such was the incredible Sydney premiere of MARINETTI. One wonders whether its Canberra premiere at the H C Coombs Theatre, on Saturday July 19 will be as exciting.

MARINETTI is a 90 minute color feature, made by leading experimental film-maker Albie Thoms, who has also written and directed episodes of major TV series. It was photographed by cinematographer



Judith Rich from "Marinetti".

David Perry who has photographed all of Albie Thoms' experimental films.

MARINETTI is a film poem, reflecting the world of the director and his intimate acquaintances. The film records various levels of perception. Defying conventional description it has both aspects of a love story and a nightmare. While the film has a loose narrative structure, it is constructed more in the manner of a musical composition than the usual dramatic or novelistic structure of film.

People introduced in the film take on the nature of themes which recur during the film in a variety of perceptual states. These themes are juxtaposed, counterpointed and developed through a kaleidoscopic network of image patterns. Since there is no plot, there is no denouement and no solution. But there is an overall development within the structure of build-up, climax, and come-down.

MARINETTI is named after the Italian Futurist poet F.T. Marinetti (1876-1944) who founded the Futurist movement in art and inspired most of the experiments in twentieth century art, many of which have only gained acceptance in recent years. Such things as happenings, environmental art, kinetic art, music concrete, and concrete poetry, were all instigated by Marinetti sixty years ago. The film is a tribute to his relentless search for new states of perceptual awareness, his energy and drive in revealing them to the world.

The film was conceived in December 1967, and shooting started in January 1968. Final shooting was completed in January 1969, after which editing commenced which took till the end of May. As an experiment, MARINETTI is the culmination of Albie Thoms' film experiments over the last six years.



Monaro Mall and Giles St., Kingston. Good student Concessions on presentation of Union Card.



THE ARTS

JAZZ

BENNY GOODMAN CARNEGIE HALL JAZZ CONCERT 1938. vols. 1 & 2, released by Harmony (Aust.) HAS165 and 166.

Thirty years ago some of the biggest names in "middle age" jazz, such as Gene Krupa, Lionel Hampton and Benny Goodman, met in Carnegie Hall, New York, to play one of the most famous concerts ever to be recorded there.

His Master's Voice had the right to the recordings in Australia and they sold steadily until the innovation of the long-play record about fifteen years ago. The last of them disappeared from retailers at about the same time. The quality of the 78's was in general poor (even for 78's) since the concert had been recorded with only one badly placed microphone. Consequently Gene Krupa's drumming tended to drown out the rest of the musicians.

However, recently Harmony re-recorded the concert with the aid of improved electronics, and have been able to balance the sound track, to give, what I feel a fair representation of what the concert really sounded like.

The musicians are so well known, that I hardly need give a criticism of their abilities, as most of you will be familiar with some of their other work. Featured on the albums are, Benny Goodman (clarinet), Gene Krupa (drums), Teddy Wilson (piano), and Lionel Hampton (vibes).

With the addition of these discs, Harmony is slowly building a small treasure house of jazz, new and old. I fully recommend these relatively cheap but high quality recordings to any jazz collector.



THEATRE

A.N.U. Theatre Group has announced that it has acquired exclusive rights to the original Australian play "The Big Boat", and will produce the world premiere for a season of three nights at the Childer's St. Theatre commencing on August 6th. It will be this year's entry in the annual "Festival of University Drama" which is being held in Canberra for the first time this year. As A.N.U. is the host university for the Festival "The Big Boat" will also open the Festival's season at the Playhouse.

"The Big Boat" is a refreshing and hilarious comedy about an eccentric family who find themselves faced with the dilemma of having to prepare for the Second Great Flood. The head of the house - cast in the mould of a modern-day Noah - sets to work building and Ark, with little help from his unimpressed family. The comedy of the play centres around the building of the Ark, and climaxes in a riotous launching.

Building an Ark on the stage has presented quite a problem for the set design, especially when the set must fit into two theatres; but the Theatre Group has tackled this successfully, combining both graphic and naturalistic effects.

The play, which was written by the internationally famous author Ralph Peterson ("Night of the Ding Dong"; "The Square Ring"; "My Name's McGoolley... What's Yours?"), was originally to be presented at the Royal Court Theatre in London, and won the Australian's prize for drama in 1965, but until now has never been performed. The play will be directed for Theatre Group by Alex Simpson.

The cast is headed by John Reid as the would-be intellectual son, with Bob Schaedel as his brother and Penny Chapman as the girl friend. Bill Ginnane is today's version of Noah, with Sue Barnes as his wife. Rob Ryan, Neil Davis and David Robson play the unfortunates who intrude into this world of eccentric domestic bliss. "The Big Boat" will replace the previously scheduled "King Arthur" as A.N.U.'s entry in FUD '69.



SCREENING FOR AN EXTENDED SEASON

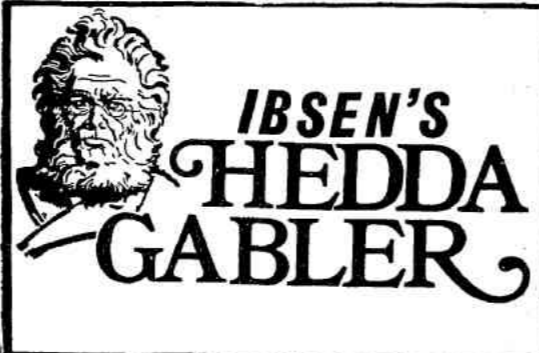
STANLEY KUBRICK'S

2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY.

A FANTASTIC MOVIE ABOUT MAN'S FUTURE
STUDENT CONCESSIONS apply Monday to Friday performances.

SUNDAY CLASSICS.
20th. July: Antonioni's
L'AVVENTURA
27th. July: THE 41st.

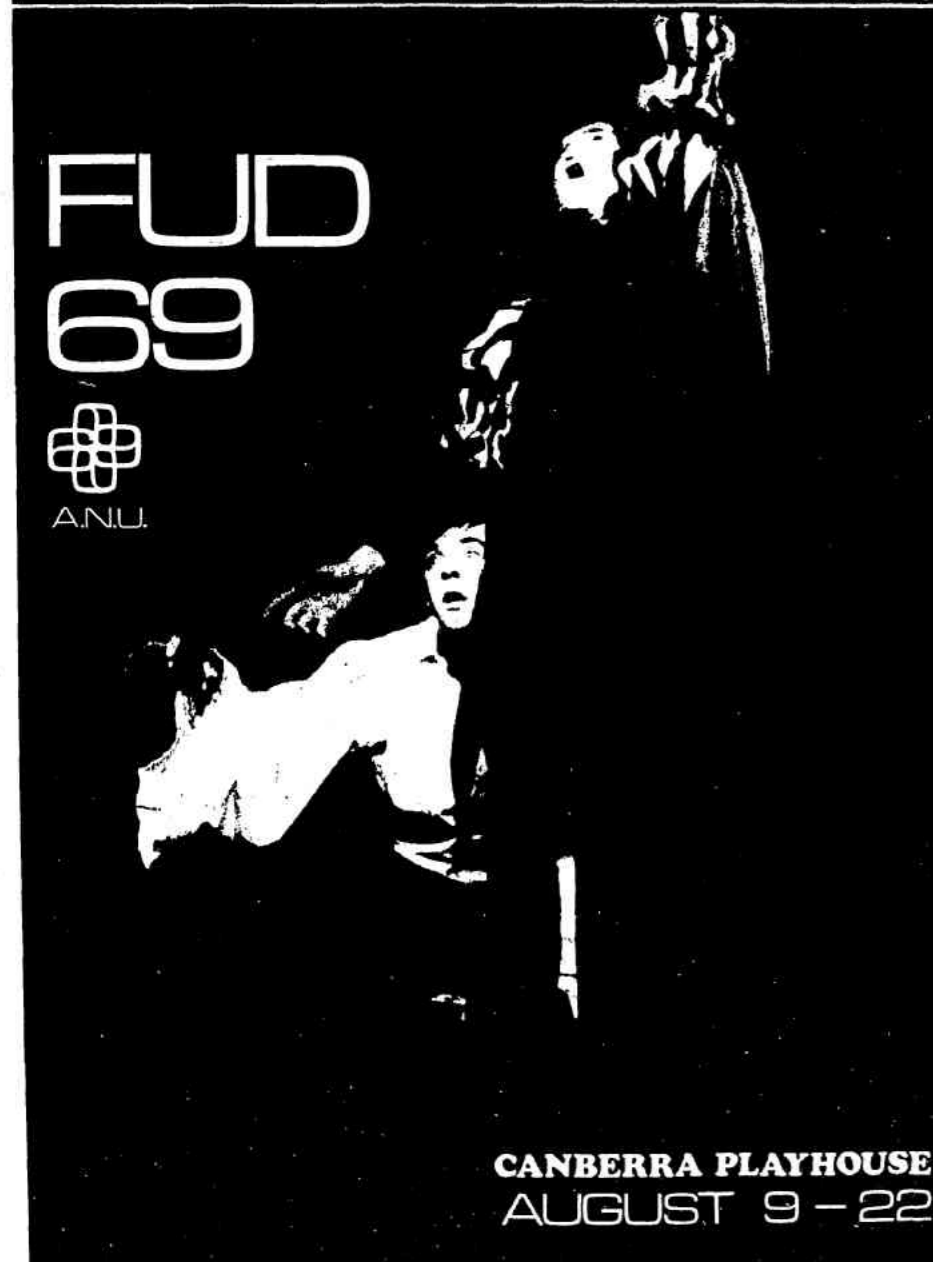
CANBERRA REPERTORY
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Aug. 2nd 80c
Performances begin at 8.15 pm
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COMBINED UNIVERSITIES
FESTIVAL OF UNIVERSITY DRAMA

FUD
69



CANBERRA PLAYHOUSE
AUGUST 9 - 22



When I agreed to become a member of the building and grounds committee, I didn't realise it meant maintaining the university violet patch.



More Letters

dear gerard

Dear Sir,
In my humble opinion it is about time M. Collins and his Democratic colleagues pulled their collective finger out and did something constructive for a change. I am prompted to make this remark through having read the latest issue of Campus (Vol. II, No. 5).

The prime offender was the article titled "July 4th and Aftermath". It displayed a complete lack of knowledge of the facts about the July 4th demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy. I quote: "The most significant feature of the July 4th demonstration in Canberra was that large numbers of those present were imported from interstate." The large number - four - 'imported' from Melbourne weren't even at the demonstration, but rather at the sit-in in the South Vietnamese Embassy. The article also claims that "outside assistance has become essential before Impact and the Labor Club can conduct any significant activity." The July 4th demonstration was organised by a committee of Impact and Labor Club members without outside support. Members of Sydney and Melbourne S.D.S.'s were asked to come; four came, from Melbourne. If we read further we discover that Impact and the Labor Club, with the inevitable outside support, pose a considerable threat to the peace and security of the campus through their "current attempt to build a mass base and take control of student opinion." If the Democratic Club genuinely knows of the outside support which is going to help Impact and the Labor Club achieve this considerable feat, could it please tell everyone just who or what it is, if only to lend some credibility to the claims made by Campus.

Campus then proceeded to indulge in a little mudslinging, by accusing Andrew Bain of moves to have the Democratic Club disaffiliated. The accusation was both untrue and unjustified, and Campus showed no

concrete evidence whatsoever of any attempts by Bain to have the Club disaffiliated.

If I could offer a little advice to the Democratic Club - please stop trying to frighten everyone about the bogey of student activism - rather, show us what student inactivism has going for it - the Democratic Club appears to be to the forefront of this anti-movement. Try it - you might win a few more friends. Then again you might not.

Yours sincerely,
David Glynn Jones

bruce boorishness berated

Dear Sir,
I find it exceedingly gratifying to know that the cliché "It takes all kinds to make a world" is accurate. In fact, one can even say with accuracy "It takes all kinds to make a Hall".

In Bruce Hall there is a certain element who in their delightfully original way captivate the attention of everybody who walks up University Avenue and along Daly Road. Their Modus Operandi is to get on a balcony overlooking Daly Road and, after fortifying themselves with alcoholic beverages - for their task is exceedingly taxing - they proceed to throw cans on the lawn and paths in order to hear the happy clang of tin on concrete or just to test their aim. Their antics don't stop at this. Anybody who walks past, whether known or not, is the butt of choice epithets and raucous shouts, none too pleasant to listen to.

My investigations show that those who participate are mostly final year and post-graduate students. It's a pleasing fact for other occupants to know that these gentlemen continue their habits weekend after weekend

and thus one can expect both oneself and any guests one might have to witness this boorish spectacle.

With most children, one puts them in a secluded area where they usually can be seen and not heard. In these circumstances, I feel it would be diplomatic for the warden to place these delightful creatures where they are not only NOT heard but also NOT seen.

Yours gratefully,
Unamused.

logical sequence

Dear Sir,

Re the article on State Aid, allow me to pursue a line of logic.

Statement 1. "evidence suggests that homosexuals come out of boys' schools, especially boarding schools," end quote.

Statement 2. Most boarding schools are private schools.

Statement 3. Most politicians went to private schools.

Therefore a high proportion of politicians are homosexuals, granted the veracity of statements 1 - 3.

Assuming these to be true, there follow several interesting points:-

1. The length of time before the granting of equal pay to women, which is still not complete

2. The association of politicians and V.F.L. football teams (Menzies yet!)

3. Censorship by a supposedly Liberal Minister, of the Swedish film "I Love, You Love", which presumably depreated normal heterosexual intercourse

4. No censorship of the homosexual play, "The Boys in the Band", or of naked males in "Hair".

It makes you wonder what goes on at those closed cabinet sessions.

Finally, my grandmother has always said that Politicians have been living on the backs of the public for a long time. Now I know what she meant.

John Gorter

can this be wright?

Dear Sir,
In typical Woroni style, the article entitled Abschol Action appearing in the last Woroni, was full of misquotes statements out of context and plain crap.

I am quoted as saying, in regard to social action work in Yass, "that 36 miles was too far away for any good to be done on the social action side". However I also gave several other reasons that in my mind were far more important. Why weren't they reported?

The reasons I gave were that if we are going to enter this sphere, we have to know what we are doing and be prepared to work at it for a long time with no visible results. We have to get to know the people, not just go out there and say "here we are, now what can we do for you?" I emphasised patience and also continual contact, by that I meant, we must make visits every two weeks or so regardless of whether it is during term time, exam time or holidays. In conclusion I said that if we were only going to enter this sphere half

heartedly then it is better for the aborigines in Yass that we don't enter the field at all, as all we are doing is satisfying our little consciences and not helping the aborigines. Woroni's statement as to why I consider the Vice President of the SRC more important than Abschol is again typical of the whole article.

I explained in the agenda that was circulated for the meeting that I felt that the failing of Abschol on campus was partly due to me and the little time I was able to devote to the Directorship.

I resigned as Director because I felt Abschol was so important that it needed someone as Director who had more time to devote to the job than I had.

I have not withdrawn from Abschol and am still a member of the Abschol Committee and will continue to be, till I leave this university.

I hope in the future Woroni will send a reporter to the Abschol meetings who keeps his ears open and listens to what is said.

Yours Sincerely
Michael Wright

You still have not explained why the S.R.C. is more important than Abschol! -Ed

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TEENAGE DRIVERS COURSE



A rare photograph of a meeting of the Democratic Club. Woroni's special staff photographer concealed himself in P O Box 327 for three months to capture this unique spectacle of film. A free lifetime subscription to 'campus' will be awarded to the first reader to correctly identify M Collins.

For Sale
25mm Petri Camera.
\$39 or nearest offer.
Contact Bob Tyson,
2 Edkins St.,
Dowmer.

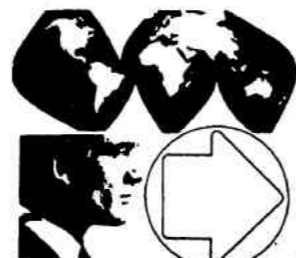
T. S. ELIOT
WILL PRESENT A READING OF SOME VERSE BY
W. H. AUDEN
ON WEDNESDAY 23RD JULY 1969
at **ustairs union 8 PM**

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SPORT

ATHLETICS

All through the cold winter months, a small dedicated group continue their masochistic practice of long distance running. Every Saturday they race at the Stromlo forest, starting at 2 p.m. from the edge of the pine forest on the way to the Scrivener dam from A.N.U., and most other days they train on the bush tracks to the west of the university. If you want to get really fit or if you want to go glory-seeking at intervarsity in the August vac, then this could be your sport, too. Anyone who can jog a mile is welcome to have a go, and it is surprising how little effort it takes to become reasonably fit by regular running. Contact Peter Scott (Phone 489172) or Tony Weir (Garra Hall) if you want more details.

The A.C.T. cross-country championships were held on July 5th, and ANU competitors went quite well. The course went from the East Basin (east side of King's Bridge) along the lake edge to the hospital point and back again, making a total of 7½ miles. The outward leg was run into a 20m.p.h. headwind, which made the going cold and difficult, so that the winning time of 42m. 11s. by Dave Lotty of Randwick Botany Club, the N.S.W. 10,000m. champion was quite creditable. Peter McCullagh, the fittest man on campus, found the distance a bit too short but was the third local home (14th overall). Tony Weir and Jack Pennington (aged 46!) were also well up for ANU, and Rod Nicols, a newcomer to the sport, took the handicap prize.

The A.C.T. Throwers Club holds a competition every Sunday morning, on the paddock between Haig Park and North

Oval, and University's giant Finn, Olavi Koivukangas, is dominating the scene there with discus throws of about 150ft. If you are big and strong and want to see how far you can throw the shot, the discus, the javelin, the hammer, or your mother-in-law, you are welcome there any Sunday morning.

INTER-FAC

The results so far:—
 Arts 5 defeated Law 1(?)
 O S 3 " " 0
 Science 1 " " 0

Apart from the goal (?) by the lovely Charlotte Alexander in the game against Arts, Law have been unable to score. However, they have received much support from the sidelines and it was rumoured that they were trained in karate when one scientiste received a hockey stick between the shoulder blades.

Come along and lend your support on Wednesday lunch hours, 1.15 pm. at the hockey ground, North Road.

16 July — Science vs Arts
 23 July — Science vs O S
 30 July — O S vs Arts.

SOCCER

Last Monday, several readers of the back page of the Times shuffled around campus with the incredulous look of one who has just been present at a Visitation.

When questioned, they merely pointed to the few well-earned words of praise offered to the ANU Soccer Club by that renowned garbler-of-information and false prophet, John Holland, who thus broke a fine 2-year tradition. Just one day previously, the ANU had extended its beaten run to 3 matches, going down 0-4 to Croatia-Deakin, presently the league leaders. The game itself was undistinguished,

with neither side being able to master the conditions. The performances of Elek, Scott and Crombie were notable for ANU, as were those of Radovanovic and Ecomovic for Croatia. This coming Sunday the ANU meets Forrest at North Oval and will be hoping to reverse the stupid 1-3 defeat suffered in the previous encounter.

J. M. Brady.

RIFLE CLUB

The resignation of the Rifle Club Captain led to a power struggle amongst members, resulting in the unopposed election of Greg "Beautiful" Brooke as the new Prima Donna. The ex-captain, Tom "the Pom" Jones was relegated to club secretary due to the fact that no one else was willing to stand for that prestigious position.

The announcement that the Club would be holding I.V. in 1970 was met by sporadic laughter from the few members who bothered to attend the meeting. In spite of the financial report which had just been delivered by Brian "Banger" March, (and passed after much bribery), the club felt it could hold this event of world importance.

So, with a reshuffled executive, a huge debt, a new armoury and the prospect of hosting I.V. next year, the Rifle Club looks forward to its usual clouds of doom.

Those interested are cordially invited to attend the regular shoots held every Sunday at Queanbeyan, 1 p.m. For the technically minded the new super lethal 7.62 rifles are deadly accurate.



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 TIRED OF THAT COLD FEELING ?
 SICK OF THAT OLD NON-CONFORMIST FEELING ?

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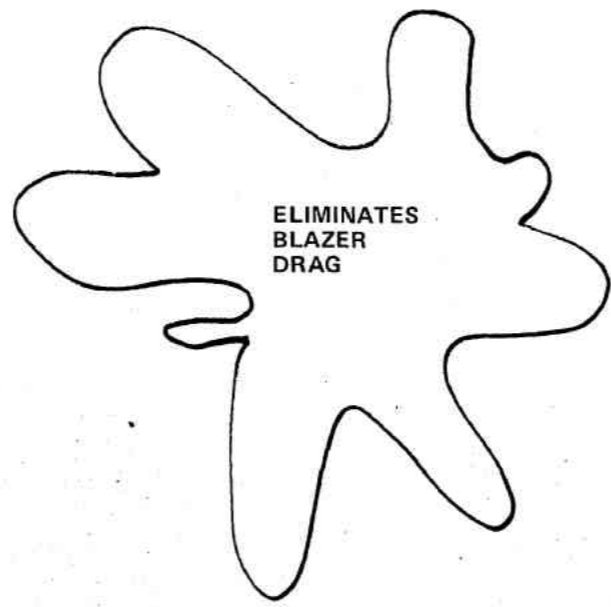
YOU NEED
 SWEATSHIRT
 with



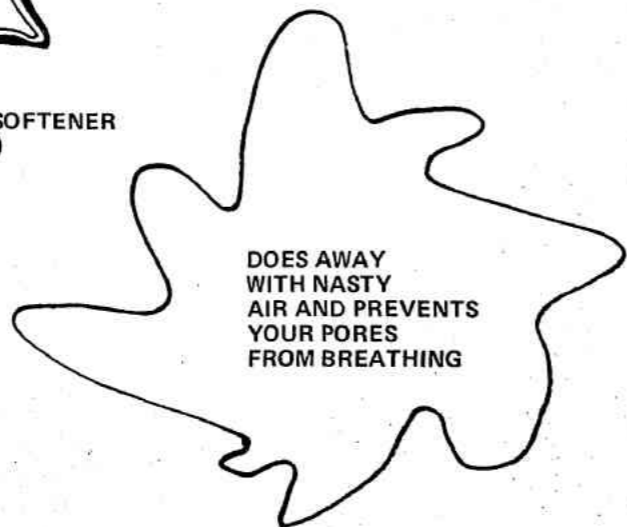
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WOR

POT PAGE



BOX TOP

The following people were interviewed by our lynx-larynxed reporter and asked 'What day is it?'



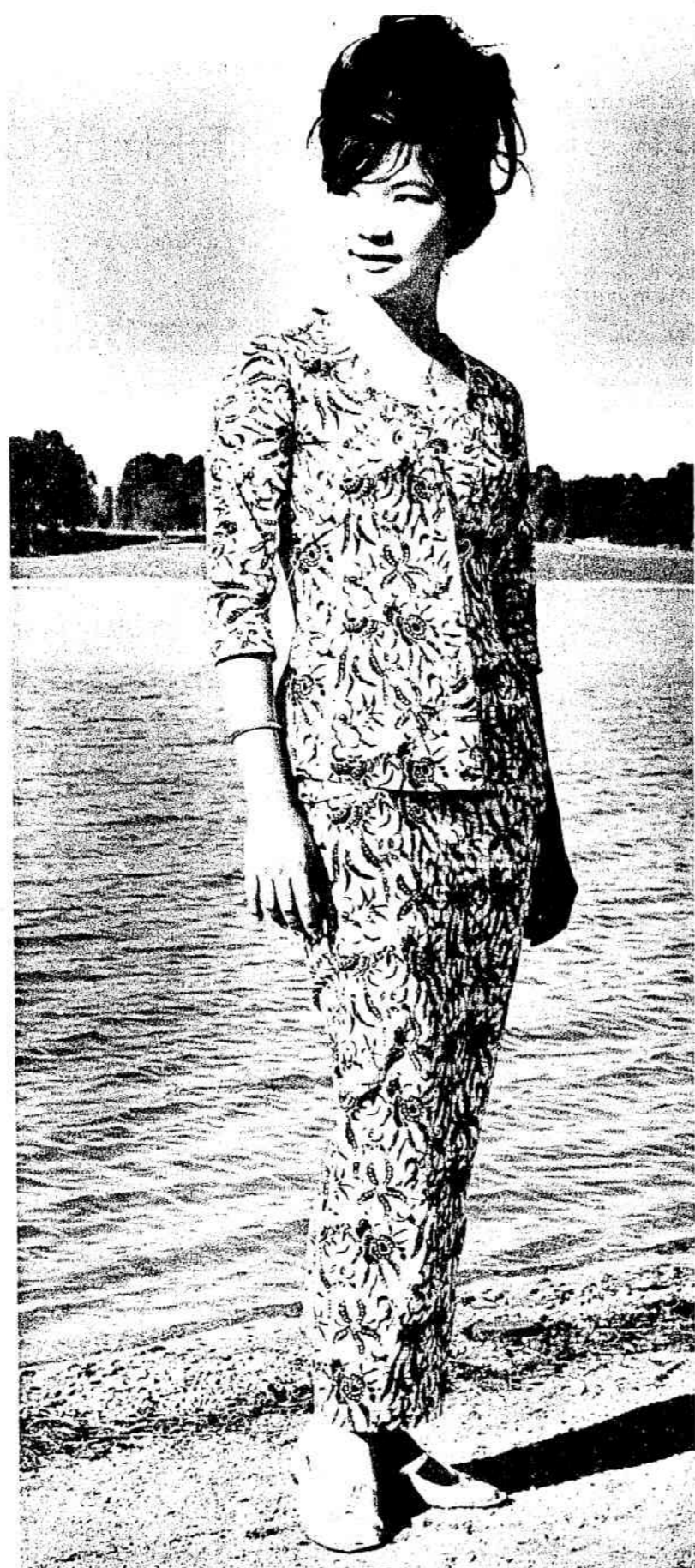
H. BOLTE, Pol.Sci.1 : I'm very glad you asked that. In Victoria, as is well known we have managed to eradicate, by we I **THE EDITOR**: Would you mind speak-mean Sir Arthur and I, the sloppy morals on the other side - I'm only bald in one that in NSW have enabled poker machines ear. to...



PROFESSOR ELPHINWINKLE: Don't come bothering me with your stupid question! I'm a teacher! Being a teacher means dedication!! Hard work!! I'm a busy, busy man! I haven't any time to talk to students! I'm a Teacher, a dedicated...
C. de GAULLE, French 11: I have decided it shall be Thursday.



J. GORTON, Arts-Law: Er, ah, I seem to have er, forgotten the Question...If, er, somebody would, er, tell me what we were discussing?
NUMBER TWO: Who cares about days darling? I only open nights.



Lin Kan - 1st Year Oriental Studies, lives in Garran Hall and is from Malaysia.



no honey, there goes YOUR pearls.

NASTY RUMOUR HATH that Woroni's own **PATHOLOGICAL UNION HATER** may be forced to flee the country. The Union Board has applied for a deportation order on W.O.P.U.H. to China where both prices and Unions are non-existent.

REWARD



for the capture of
NED KELLY
(alias R. Stone.)

Description: Clean-cut full blooded, healthy, sun-loving all Australian boy. Recent immigrant, speaks with jagged Irish brogue. Usually seen accompanied by faithful blond girlfriend. Easily identified by recent rope-mark around throat following hanging last week in Melbourne goal. Believed to be disguised beneath facial transplant of secondary sexual characteristic. Favourite activities include going to pot and walking the dog. Last seen in apparent need of satisfaction under the boardwalk. Wanted for over exposure and gathering no Irish moss.